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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

THE WATCHWORD.

The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States.—Secretary Stanton's Late Order.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The rebel States having, by their insane action, abolished slavery in all its relations with our Government, by repudiating our protection, they can make no claim on us for fugitives, and that therefore, the United States cannot return them, either with the military or civil arm, without enslaving freemen.—President Lincoln to Lane and Pomeroy.

☞ The speech of Thad. Stevens of Pa., on the way the war has been conducted and how it ought to be conducted to bring it to a speedy and victorious close, will be found on the second page. It is short and to the point, and will repay perusal.

TELEGRAPH DOWN.

The storm last evening interrupted telegraphic communication to the extent of an almost complete embargo. Our news, this morning, will, however, be found full of interest and fresh enough to take the place of most of that which should have come over the wires.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

This is considered to be the most important committee in Congress. It consists of the following members:

Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. (Chairman); Justin S. Morrill of Vt.; John S. Phelps of Mo.; Joseph Eldridge G. Spaulding of N. Y.; Erastus Corning of N. Y.; Valentine B. Horton of Ohio; John N. H. Biddle of Pa.; Samuel Hooper of Mass.; Horace Maynard of Tenn.

It will be observed that no member from the Northwest is on the committee, unless V. B. Horton from Southeastern Ohio, should be reckoned as one, which would hardly be correct. His feelings are more with the East than West. John S. Phelps is from the Southwestern corner of Missouri, now in possession of the rebels. He has not appeared in his seat this session. Maynard is from Knoxville, Tennessee. The Eastern States have six members of the committee, and counting Horton, seven; and the West none to represent its eight millions of population.

The Committee was *packed* in the interest of Pennsylvania high tariffs and New England bank expansions. The ideas of political economy, of this Committee, consists of more tariff and more bank "facilities." First, high tariff to protect manufactories against foreign competition; then plenty of bank discounts to run the factories.

When Bank inflation runs up prices and begins to drain the gold out of the country, the cure is, more tariff. Then another dose of banks, and so on alternately until the inevitable crash comes.

This Committee has just reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes on top of the issues of 1690 expanding and suspended banks, and no provision has been made for paying the interest of the Treasury notes in coin, without which they will share the fate of the Continental currency and the French assignats.

The Committee has devised one other scheme for raising the wind, and that is, to levy a *special* tax on the manufacture of newspapers, some fifteen or twenty times higher than on any other species of property. Such a tax as the Committee of Ways and Means propose to levy would bankrupt three-fourths of the entire press the Union. Raising revenue is but the pretext for this oppressive imposition. The real reason is blind hatred of the press.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbl	22,123	22,789
Wheat, bu	146,481	64,670
Corn, bu	143,394	4,559
Oats, bu	7,565	5,968
Rye, bu	19,764	216
Barley, bu	11,704	300
Seeds, lbs	64,852	12,203
Pork, bbl	1,750	2,413
Cut Meats, lbs	360,317	262,920
Lard, lbs	1,380,802	1,077,127
Tallow, lbs	17,895	66,254
Butter, lbs	32,876	2,148
Dressed Hogs, No	17,171	19,041
Beef Cattle, No	3,343	1,009

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	90,476	84,214	31,169
Wheat, bu	598,444	510,021	1,304,954
Corn, bu	1,455,965	613,622	554,504
Oats, bu	56,871	32,544	96,703
Rye, bu	37,896	23,283	13,222
Barley, bu	48,984	37,186	37,253
Seeds, lbs	254,402	132,682	270,805
Pork, bbls	18,331	5,794	4,042
Cut Meats, lbs	482,849	1,294,546	1,588,999
Lard, lbs	3,429,981	1,579,186	1,014,561
Tallow, lbs	57,030	48,918	8,655
Live Hogs, No	128,592	50,607	13,025
Dressed Hogs, No	77,171	73,048	30,184
Beef Cattle, No	10,667	8,509	4,778

THE PORK TRADE.

The receipts of Hogs during the past week compare with 1860 and 1861 as follows:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Live, No	77,171	73,048	30,184
Dressed, No	51,743	18,464	2,641
Total	64,119	28,747	3,664

The shipments East during the past week amount to 7,448 Live and 13,044 Dressed—thus leaving upwards of 43,000 to the packers.

The total receipts since October last of live and dressed Hogs, amount to 533,579—of which 155,492 have been shipped East—which would leave to be packed and used in the city, 377,000 hogs. There are probably about 30,000 hogs stored in the city ancnt—so the seasons packing is estimated at 340,000 to 350,000. The packing of the entire season of 1860–61 amounted to 331,000. The probability is that we will beat Cincinnati this year in packing. We have already outstripped her in receipts.

Col. Garfield in Eastern Kentucky.

Col. Garfield, who routed Humphrey Marshall's motley crowd a week or two since, has established himself at Paintsville, on the Big Sandy, having found it inconvenient to move up to Prestonburg on account of the great difficulty of procuring forage in that wild mountain country. He will therefore winter where he now is, and keep watch upon the rebels who are rallying at Pound Gap, on the Virginia line, ready to make future incursions into Eastern Kentucky. Humphrey Marshall is in command at Pound Gap. Col. Garfield has issued a proclamation to the people, conjuring them to be quiet; and there is no "bushwhacking," or shooting of pickets. The forces under Garfield are as follows:

42d Ohio Regiment—Col. John A. Garfield.
40th do do —Col. Jonathan Tresmor.
14th Kentucky Regiment—Col. Corcoran.
29th do do —Col. D. W. Lindsay.
Two companies of Ohio cavalry.

The national finances of Great Britain for the year 1861 showed a falling off in the receipts, as compared with 1860, of no less than $16,818,220. The heaviest falling off was in the property tax, on which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had, as an experiment, effected a reduction. It is thought that when the extra expenses of arming Canada are added to the accounts of 1861, there will be a deficiency in the budget of about $35,000,000. It will require all of Mr. Gladstone's dexterity, on the opening of Parliament, to face the the difficulties in his department and to keep himself and his colleagues in power.

☞ The Pensacola *Observer* of the 9th says that about one dozen slaves recently escaped to Fort Pickens.

The Situation on the Upper Potomac

From the movements making by Generals Lander and Rosecrans, the rebels who "took Romney" after the evacuation of the place by our troops, are likely to wish they hadn't. It will be remembered that Gen. H. R. Jackson (rebel) made a bold advance with 10,000 men from Winchester to Romney, and it was said to be his intention to get down well into Western Virginia, where he might scoop out the Federal garrisons at Beverly and Cheat Mountain, and re-cross the mountain to the Valley. He has now abandoned this idea, (assuming that he ever entertained it,) and has fallen back from Romney towards Winchester, leaving only a nominal force at the former place. General Lander was getting in the rear of him, and threatening Winchester, which accounts for his hasty return. But now another danger appears in the shape of a strong column of fresh troops, under Gen. Rosecrans, which is advancing directly upon Romney from the west. Ohio has within a week turned out 5,000 men for this movement, and has other thousands ready for the field. It is confidently predicted that within a couple of weeks the region of the upper Potomac will be entirely cleared of rebels, and the way prepared for opening the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Lander is again on the south side of the Potomac, and within a few miles of Jackson, separated from him only by a swollen branch of the Potomac river, which, until the water subsides, is impassable. His column consists of the following troops:

First Brigade—Acting Brigadier-General Kimball. Indiana; consisting of the 13th and 14th Indiana, 7th Virginia and 8th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade—Acting Brigadier General Dunning, of the 5th Ohio; composed of the 4th, 5th and 8th Ohio, and 8th Illinois.

Third Brigade—Acting Brigadier-General Tyler, of the 7th Ohio; composed of the 7th Ohio, 7th Indiana, 1st Virginia and 19th Pennsylvania.

The staff of Gen. Lander is composed as follows:

Capt. S. F. Barstow, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. and Adjt. H. G. Armstrong, 5th O. V. I., Aide-de-Camp.
Fitz James O'Brien, Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant.
Major Frothingham, 6th Va. V. I., volunteer Aide-de-Camp.

Col. Jennison at Work.

A correspondent sends us a copy of a handbill advertising an auction sale in Kansas, under auspices somewhat unworthy. Colonel Jennison, of the Second Kansas regiment, is the well-known "Jayhawker," and it may be supposed that the "Government sale by order of General Hunter," is of property once belonging to the enemies of "the best Government in the world."

GOVERNMENT SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on
Monday, January 20th, 1862,
At Squiresville,
Johnson County, Kansas,
A large number of
Mares, Colts, Mules, Oxen, Cows, Wagons and
Young Stock.
Terms, Cash.

The sale will commence on the 20th and continue until all the stock is sold.

C. R. JENNISON,
Col. Com'g 2d Division of Kansas Troops.
By order of Major-General HUNTER.
J. R. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

☞ It is a significant fact that as soon a our international troubles respecting the arrest of Mason and Slidell were spread abroad in London, and the voice of the British Government was known, a great meeting, of Christians of all denominations, was at once proposed to be held in Exeter Hall on the day on which the message of the British Government in the Trent affair was expected to arrive at its destination, to invoke Divine guidance in the deliberations of the two Governments.

☞ James J. Langdon, editor of the Quincy *Whig* and U. S. Surveyor of Customs at that place, announces that in accordance with regulations made by Gen. Halleck, all baggage destined for places in Missouri, or beyond, must be inspected and sealed by him, and a permit given for Weldon, or further up. He will also examine all freights going up or down the river from Quincy.

☞ Samuel Engler, of St. Louis, may say with Cassius, "The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves." He was the secesh recently ousted out of eighty boxes of star candles to support suffering Union families. He was at first disposed to make light of it, that being the usual process with candles, but Gen. Halleck's order was an extinguisher. We have already told in a former issue what became of Engler, who attempted to replevy. Out brief candle.

☞ Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, late in command at Cheat Mountain, but now on leave of absence at Lafayette, Ind., is daily expecting orders to report at Cumberland, Md. where he will be assigned active duties in the field under Gen. Lander. He tendered his resignation, it will be remembered, some time since, but the Government did not accept it.

☞ It is said the Ohio Legislature will repeal the law for the relief of soldiers' families, passed at the last extra session, because it has encouraged the men to squander their money in camp, relying upon public aid to operate in charities for the support of their families. If any relief be given it will be in cases of imperative need, and where the soldier's allotment has been found insufficient.

☞ The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* says the negroes in the north of the State, north of the Federal lines, are putting on airs and making themselves very free and easy. They run off by the scores, taking horses and wagons to help them along, and in some places they parade the streets o'nights, singing and shouting over the deliverance.

☞ Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, is actually "packing up to go." He has engaged passage in the Cunard steamer Arabia. It is said he will employ the few remaining days of his sojourn here in hunting up that terrible mob which was to perform such striking things if Mr. Lincoln decied to give up Slidell and Mason.

☞ Rev. Dr. Sparrow and Dr. Packard, late of the Alexandria (Episcopal) Seminary, are now engaged in giving instruction to candidates for the ministry, at Staunton, in Eastern Virginia. The institution that is destined, principally, to take the place of the one formerly at Alexandria, is the Philadelphia Divinity School.

☞ The State of Ohio has a department of public printing much after the plan of that in operation at Washington; and the net saving in the last two years has been nearly $40,000, or enough to run the concern for another year on the balance of appropriations already made.

☞ The Government has just discovered that large quantities of cotton are now being carried through Texas into Mexico and thence to England and France. The San Antonio (Texas) *News* says that cotton bales are passing that city almost daily for Mexico.

☞ The following, from a boasting editorial in a late Richmond paper, has an odd sound at the present moment:—"Let us turn for a moment to the west. *Price, Polk, Marshall and Zollicoffer* have whipped the cowardly mercenaries at every point."

☞ The Albany Legislators are already preparing to amend the city charter of New York so as to give the Mayor (Opdyke) full power—he to appoint all heads of departments, and the aldermen to be elected of the first and second highest candidates voted for.

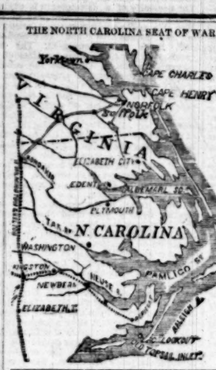
☞ Col. Garfield, the Kentucky hero, who so signally routed the Falstaffian Humphrey Marshall, is known in the army as the "Praying Colonel," and is almost a "John Bullyor of Burley" in his rigid piety, yet high courage.

RANKIN'S LANCERS.—The Canadians being stifled out of Rankin's Lancers, and the presence in the regiment of a number of American artillerists having been ascertained, the rank and file have been mustered into an artillery regiment.

☞ Thurlow Weed will return home from Europe in two or three weeks. He has written his last public letter from abroad. What he has done, on the other side of the water, does not yet appear.

☞ A military road is being built from Frankfort to Somerset, Ky., by the brigade of Gen. Wood. There is already a military telegraph to Somerset, but the press is not permitted to use it for the transmission of news.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SEAT OF WAR.



THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Its Rendezvous at Hatteras in Distress.

SEVERE STORM—WRECK OF SEVERAL VESSELS.

GREAT DIFFICULTY OF THE FLEET.

What will be its Future Movements.

FIRST ACCOUNTS BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—By the arrival of the steamer Eastern States, we have the first direct and official intelligence of the Burnside Expedition. The steamer Eastern State left Hatteras Inlet last night, and arrived here this morning.

The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the Expedition; but when the Eastern State left everything looked favorable.

The Burnside Expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th of January, and consisted of over 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds, which prevailed during that time.

After their arrival at Hatteras they experienced a series of unparalleled storms, so that at times it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the storm it was discovered that no vessel drawing over 7 feet 8 inches could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessel either could pass outside the bar, drawing over 11 feet, unless every shillfully taken advantage of in the completion of this the City of New York struck on the outside of the bar. She had a cargo valued at $200,000, of powder, rifles and bombs, and proved a total loss. Her crew were saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the light-house and became a total loss. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board of her, and were all drowned, including several valued at $500 each.

The Grape Shot parted her hawser and went down at sea. Her crew were saved.

An unknown schooner, loaded with oats, and another schooner, name unknown, with six of her crew, were lost on the beach.

The steamer Louisiana struck on the bar, where she still remains. The report of her burning is correct. She may get off. The Eastern Queen and the Voltigeer are also ashore, but will probably get off.

The water vessels attached to the Expedition, had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels, and a vessel on shore, the most terrible suffering must have occurred among the troops. As it was, the water casks were composed of old whisky, camphene, and kerosene oil casks.

It is thought that the pilots of Hatteras are traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore.

The waves dashed with a clean sweep across the Hatteras shore, completely cutting off the fort from outside communication.

Col. Allen, of the 9th New Jersey regiment, and his Surgeon (Weller), with a boat's crew, and the second mate of the Anne Thompson, when they found that the troops needed water, and would be at a little loss in order to reach the shore and obtain it. The boat swamped and the Colonel, Surgeon and mate were drowned. The crew were saved.

Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, including the gunboats and 7,000 troops. Everything appeared to be in satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports with troops remained outside until the arrival of the Spaulding, from Port Royal on the 29th, when Capt. Hawes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State passing the last of them as she left.

A portion of the tug-boats chartered by Gen. Burnside for the Expedition refused to proceed any farther than Fortress Monroe.

Fair weather has set in, and the schooners of the expedition are making their appearance with water, coal and provisions, and everything looks more promising. Gen. Burnside has been indefatigable; he is confident of the ultimate success of the expedition, and has the respect of every man under his command.

The only troops left here are Reynolds', are now engaged in giving instruction to candidates for the ministry, at Staunton, in Eastern Virginia. The institution that is destined, principally, to take the place of the one formerly at Alexandria, is the Philadelphia Divinity School.

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mentioned; therefore it cannot be that any of the regiments in the ill-fated vessels have suffered very much.

The troops landed at Hatteras—25th Massachusetts and Rhode Island battery—are those taken from vessels wrecked or grounded on the bar. The telegraph is probably in error in giving the former as the 24th Massachusetts.

Col. Hawkins's regiment, which is mentioned as one to go along with the expedition, is the 9th New York, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, which has been on guard at Hatteras for some months. It will be an agreeable change to them.

THE LATE SOMERSET BATTLE.

Further Interesting Particulars—Rebel Loss Increased—The Pursuit Continued—How Zollicoffer's Army was made up.

[Somerset Cor. (26th) Cincinnati Gazette.]

The battle, unlike the most of the war, grows larger the more that is known of it. One hundred and ninety-two dead bodies of the rebels were buried up to Tuesday night, and they were still found thick in the woods. It was first supposed that the forces engaged were about equal, but is is now known that the enemy outnumbered us two to one. The regiments under Gen. Thomas's command at the time of the fight, were the 10th Indiana, 4th and 12th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, 9th and 14th Ohio, and 1st and 2d East Tennessee. These eight regiments could not bring at the utmost over six thousand men into the field, and of these only about one-half were actually engaged in the combat. The consolidated morning report of the troops at Mill Spring last Friday has been found. Crittenden had under him at that time, and there, one thousand three hundred and twenty-two men sick, and fourteen thousand two hundred and six men fit for duty. And by papers found on the person of Gen. Zollicoffer, it appears that two new regiments reported for duty at Mill Spring on Saturday, the 18th. The testimony of all the intelligent prisoners whom we took is to the effect that the whole force moved from their camp to the attack of Sunday, except a small guard on the north side, and "White's and Scott's cavalry," a shattered and demoralized body of men on the south side of the river. Not less than *fifteen thousand* men marched out to give battle, as they supposed, to three regiments of Union troops.

It must not be thought, however, that this large force was all available for the battle ground. A great proportion of it, perhaps one-half, was the raw, drafted levies of two months' men, lately raised in Tennessee. They have been coming to Crittenden in squads of from one to five hundred for weeks. Just organized into regiments, and armed principally with shot guns, they could not be counted to add much to the strength of the rebel army, and in case of such a panic as occurred, were an element of positive weakness. And they were even further useless, because they had no hearts for a fight against the Union. One of them coming near our lines, rushed across to us exclaiming "I am a Union man," and immediately commenced firing on his late comrades! Wonderstand that there are about ten thousand of such troops on the south side of Wearns to carry guns to them and make them our first soldiers from their part of the country!

[By telegraph to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A private dispatch has been received from a gentleman in Kentucky, this evening, which says that General Thomas is still in pursuit of the rebels, and has occupied Monticello. The rebels had not attempted to make a stand as yet, but were still retreating in great confusion.

INCIDENTS OF MILL SPRING.

We learn from the Louisville *Journal* that the Michigan Engineer and Mechanic regiment dug trenches and buried the dead, the General service having declined to perform the service on the occasion. Wounded prisoners state that there was no general enthusiasm, but that the greatest confidence in Gen. Zollicoffer to make a speech to his troops the day before he led them into battle, in which he declared with emphasis that "he would take them to Indiana or Hell!" Another rebel officer Col. Fry's horse was shot and disabled he mounted the splendid gray charger which Zollicoffer had ridden.

The grandest and most effective charge of the day was made by the Ninth Ohio. They loaded their muskets and charged from the woods without firing. For a moment there was a fierce hand-to-hand encounter, then the enemy fled, and it was then that the brave Germans poured in their fire.

A member of the Tenth Indiana writes home:

I captured a splendid banner belonging to the Marion county Alabama Guards. I will present it to old Tippecanoe county—together with another one captured by Johnny Mackessey of our company. I also got a fine watch, a splendid pistol and other valuable articles worth about $30. I have several nice little trophies which I intend sending home the first opportunity. Swords and long knives are in abundance.

Another of the 10th writes in a secesh slaughter, on secesh paper, with secesh pen and ink, and encloses his letter in a secesh envelope, with a piece of Zollicoffer's shirt. He would have paid the postage with a secesh stamp, but Uncle Sam is not taking that kind of pay. He adds that the boys are living on secesh rations, in secesh quarters, and are quite comfortable.

Interesting from the Chicago Artillery.

We are permitted to publish an extract from a letter dated Calloway, Kentucky, written by a private in Co. A, Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Willard, to his friends in this city which will be read with interest. The follow ing is the extract:

"We arrived here yesterday, the 21st, about one o'clock. 7 m. from the mouth of Green River, about eight and a half miles above Aurora, and about sixty miles from Paducah. Our march has been a terrible one, being just one week in coming.

We left Paducah at eight o'clock on the morning of the 15th; camped a mile or so beyond Mayfield, on the Memphis & O. & G. R. R., about eleven miles from home. During the entire day we had rain and sleet from above and mud below. The night, however, was very clear and cold, and the morning of the 16th was beautiful. That day we marched over a very good road, sixteen miles, and camped at night on the south side of Mud River. The night was pleasant. We learned here that Camp Beauregard was evacuated that very day and the troops had gone to Columbus, destroying everything not portable. Our camp was on a good sized creek which takes its name from the above mentioned place.

At seven o'clock on the 17th we started, and about eight we overtook Maynard Wilcox's men flying and bands playing "Dixie" and the "boys" singing several times not found in the Psalter. By 9 o'clock the entire brigade had last the road but here the first Brigade passed us.

Mayfield is a small place of five or six hundred inhabitants, and whisky is the chief article of commerce. The roads continued good until noon, when they began to be muddy. The whole baggage train was started on the main roads awfully, but we managed to march about fifteen miles. It began to rain before night, and rained a cold, drizzling rain all night. We have been fairly opened, as upon a former well known occasion, but some of the lights were put carefully out, so they looked badly. It rained all night, so that when we started the next morning (18th) the roads were almost impassable. In many places we were forced to go to the right and cut our way through the timber, which fortunately was a light growth. This day we made only one mile and camped on the north fork of Clark's Creek. This creek was fordable in the morning, but in a few hours had risen five feet and overflowed the entire bottom, making a river wider than the Chicago at its widest part. One of our wagons was carried away, and the horses attached were saved with difficulty. We *forded* a couple of swine that night, or we should otherwise have gone to bed supperless, as our wagons were across the creek, having gone over early in the morning.

We started early the next morning (19th) and crossed the creek with difficulty. Our horses got mired, and we had to haul nearly every carriage across with our prolongs, (a long rope attached to the gun carriage, and used for a variety of purposes). We made about two miles this day. The next day (20th) we struck a good road and got along finely, passed through Murray, (a town about the size of Mayfield,) the shire town of Calloway county.

About noon, we found two companies of the 11th Indiana, and one of the 13th Illinois, and two guns of Buell's Battery which had been left at Paducah. They came up the Tennessee river and landed at this point (Calloway). We went into camp about five miles beyond Murray, in a beautiful spot. Made an early start next morning (21st) and passed the first brigade. Had a good road all the way till we arrived at our present camp.

Old campaigners say that this march has been as severe as any they were ever on. Today (22d) all our sick are to be sent back to Paducah on the "V. F. Wilson," which is here with forage and provisions for seven days for the whole army. The gunboat Lexington is also here. Yesterday she chased two boats up the river a few miles, but could not overtake them. Fort Henry is about eight miles above us, but whether we are to attack it is not known. Gen. Smith has gone up the river on the gunboat to reconnoiter, and we all hope he will decide to make an attempt to take it.

☞ Hardee has made an addition to his "Tactics" worth remembering by military men out of funds. The latest dispatches from Louisville give this funny report from the rebel camps in Kentucky:

"General Hardee, second in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the rebel lines as *the only means he had of liquidating her demand.*"

☞ The people on the North Carolina seacoast are busy manufacturing salt, and the Legislature has appropriated $100,000 to be used in bringing down the price of that indispensable commodity.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, January 28, 1862.

Later reports from the Bird's Point Expedition, brought in by a man from the Quarter-Master Department, say that Col. Wallace, with a force of infantry, left Bertrand, yesterday morning, for Sykeston, to cut off the retreat of Jeff. Thompson, who was, at last accounts to the southwest of Commerce, making for Hunter's farm, closely pursued by a force from Cape Girardeau. The Bird's Point troops were, when heard from last, within three miles of Thompson, and had occupied all the roads by which he could escape, but no fight had yet occurred.

If the report proves correct Thompson is hemmed in or surrounded, and must either fight, surrender, or like Humphrey Marshall "disband and scatter" in confusion.

There has been considerable loss in horse flesh, &c., sustained by the citizens living in the vicinity of Commerce, Mo., by recent raids of this Thompson and his ruffians. It is hoped that the report of his being surrounded may prove true, and that an end may be put to levies and contributions forced from those unfortunate citizens.

The gunboat Tyler went up the Mississippi River, yesterday, as far as Goose Island, to convey transports.

General Grant returned from St. Louis this morning.

The river still continues to rise slowly. The weather is somewhat milder.

The 12th Iowa, Col. Wood, arrived here today from Benton Barracks.

Later—8 P. M.—Since sending my last dispatch of this evening, a portion of Gen. Paine's advance returned back, and report the whole force returning, and as far as can be ascertained, very little, if indeed anything, has been accomplished. It will be impossible to ascertain anything definite regarding the operations of the expedition in time to telegraph to-night. It seems, however, that the people of Commerce were badly scared and greatly exaggerated the marauding force which appeared there.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Beauregard gone to Columbus, Ky., for Reinforcements—Rebel Losers Exchanged—Arrival of Wisconsin Batteries.

FT. MONROE, Jan. 27.—The Pensacola left this afternoon for Key West, Pensacola, and Ship Island. She will report to the Commodore of the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Rebel boat Yorktown passed down this morning the 2d and 4th batteries from Wisconsin. They will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon to meet the rebel steamer Selden, and brought back, among the released prisoners, Lieut. Park, 4th Michigan; Capt. Fletcher, 60th Indiana; Lieut. Wm. Booth, 2d Wisconsin, and Lieut. Hooper, 1st California.

We find the following in rebel papers:

To-day's Richmond *Dispatch* has reliable authority for making the statement that "Gen. Beauregard left Manassas on the way to Columbus, Ky., and Gen. Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and so successfully occupied. Gen. Pemberton's command, Gen. Beauregard is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay."

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The New York *Times'* dispatch from Washington, says the Treasury Demand Note Bill comes up for consideration in the House to-morrow (to-day.) Mr. Spaulding will enforce the views of the Committee, and present estimates of the expenditures of the Government, said to be largely in excess of the receipts. It is understood that the Attorney General has given a written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the bill. It is now said that this Committee have determined not to make a public report, but to submit the result of their investigations to the Government, with a view to the avoidance of future errors.

The *Herald* dispatch says the Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report favorably in the matter of emancipation of slavery in the District. The two main features of the adverse report will be inexpedicency and unconstitutionality.

Ex-Gov. Fish and Bishop Janes, having been notified by telegraph of their appointment as Commissioners to visit Fort Lafayette to the comfort of our prisoners, have promptly accepted. They will accompany another quota of rebel prisoners, and will proceed under a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, and unless known to the rebel authorities the object of their mission, when, if refused, they will return, but if allowed to proceed, they will proceed to execute their duties.

The *World's* dispatch says there is no truth whatever in the current report and belief that the rebels have a force of 30,000 troops at Leesburg. It is doubtless a secession canard, started for some special purpose.

Troops are again arriving at Annapolis, doubtless for another Naval Expedition.

Gen. Crittenden Wounded—The Rebel Loss at the Battle near Somerset.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday says that Gen. Crittenden was badly wounded and in full retreat on Knoxville, Tenn. It admits the total rebel loss to be 500 killed and wounded at Mill Springs.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—A fire last night entirely destroyed St. James's Hall. Loss $30,000; insured. Also damaged St. James's Hotel, adjoining on which there was some insurance. Property owned by Messrs. Brisbane.

Senator Bright's Expulsion.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1862.

There Republican Senators, Messrs. Grimes of Pa., Ten Eyck of N. J. and Harris of N. Y., hampered and constrained by their unfortunate record in the Committee-room, made the best that could be made of the bad case of Bright to-day. They were overwhelmingly opposed to by Senator Clark. Andy Johnson will speak for expulsion on Monday, and Latham against it. It is still doubtful what the requisite two-thirds vote will be secured, and that the disloyal Senator will be expelled from the seat he has so long disgraced. It is a very questionable, and which he has deliberately forfeited. The following is a carefully classified analysis of the probable vote:

FOR EXPULSION.

Anthony,	Howe.
Browning,	Johnson,
Carlile,	King,
Chandler,	Lane,
Clark,	McDougall,
Collamer,	Morrill,
Davis,	Pomeroy,
Dixon,	Sherman,
Doolittle,	Simmons,
Fessenden,	Sumner
Foot,	Trumbull,
Grimes,	Wade,
Hale,	Wilkinson,
Henderson of Mo.,	Wilmot,
Harlan,	Wilson of Mass.,
Howard,	Wilson of Mo.—39.

AGAINST EXPULSION.

Bayard,	Nesmith,
Cowan,	Pearce,
Foster,	Powell,
Harris,	Rice,
Kennedy,	Saulsbury,
Latham,	Ten Eyck,
Thomson—13.	

Mr. Wiley absent.

If this classification be accurate Bright will be expelled. The votes of Messrs. McDougall, Carlile, and Howe, are, however, not certain, but the probabilities are that their votes will be cast as above. Doubt is felt as to two or three Republicans classed among the yeas, but we will not do them the possible injustice of publishing their names. Enough that we learnt the fact that while Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri are impudently represented in the person of a Senator, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, are reduced by the necessities of their representatives to the anomalous and shameful necessity of maintaining him.

Transportation of Government Freight to Washington.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 29.]

We gave in these columns on Friday, some account of the freight transportation over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Washington, and the almost incredible falling off within the last week. The following additional statistics of the work will prove of interest.

It appears that among the items of freight loaded in Baltimore and forwarded to Washington during the last six weeks or two months, are 175,000 feet of lumber, 10,000 feet of timber, 10,000 tons of coal, and 12,000 cords of wood. This large business is in addition to the heavy shipments of forage, subsistence and miscellaneous freights for Government and private use. In any alone an average of more than 100 cars has been loaded and forwarded from Baltimore daily since the 20th of October, making about 9,000 car-loads, embracing fully 360,000 bales. Of oats and corn some 5,000 car-loads, or between two and three millions of bushels, have been forwarded by the road. Independently of the foregoing are the extraordinary quantities of every description for the same destination, that have passed through Baltimore without change of cars, from the Philadelphia and Northern Central Roads. Other this business has exceeded 100 cars per day. The Northern Central Company delivered on Thursday, through Howard street, to the Baltimore road, nearly 100 cars for Washington, of which one-half or more contained anthracite coal for the Messrs. Langdon, the heavy Pennsylvania contractors, now doing business in Washington.

When it is borne in mind that in October last—when the blockade of the Potomac was officially announced—the accumulation of vessels on the lower part of the river for Washington was suddenly diverted to Baltimore by Government order, and that this accumulation embraced nearly 100 boats, some of which were of 500 tons capacity, and not only was this vast accumulation promptly loaded and delivered in Washington by the Railroad Company, but that all the current and continued business for the Government, and for private parties, by rail as well as by water, in addition to the large quantities furnished from our city, have all been taken down safely, promptly, and, as far as we have learned, in all respects effectively, it must be admitted that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has achieved a new distinction for the energy and success with which it has conducted these extraordinary operations.

In making an estimate of these results, the relatively large troop and passenger movement between Washington and Baltimore, on the same road, must not be overlooked. This had required, in addition to the freight business, five regular passenger trains per day in each direction, with from one to six extra trains with passengers or troops and express freight.

The Quartermaster and the other military officers of the Government are understood to be greatly impressed with the vigor and thoroughness with which the Baltimore & Ohio Company has met the unprecedented requisitions made upon them, and by which the road has so signally disappointed the doubts of its enemies and the fears of its friends that it would have been inadequate to the full supply of the great armies at the seat of Government.

☞ In a recent scouting expedition in Northern Missouri, our boys under Major Caldwell found at the house of the notorious rebel Jeff. Jones, of Fulton, seventy-two one pound canisters, and two 25 pound kegs of powder, a bag of buck-shot, several guns, (one a U. S. musket,) a sabre, and five bolts of heavy Osnaburgs, with ropes and tent fixtures. The Federal scouts seem to have quite an antipathy to leaving powder in the possession of the rebels, having captured at one time in Howard county, 4,300 pounds, and about 500 pounds at another.

☞

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

LET THE CONVENTION ADJOURN UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER.

Mr. Ferry, member of the Constitutional Convention from Lake county, made a most sensible motion the other day. He moved that the Convention adjourn over until June, and sustained his proposition with a telling speech. The motion would have been a better one had it proposed that the Convention adjourn until the first Tuesday of January next. If the question of making a new Constitution were now submitted to the people, it would be voted down by acclamation; and if the question of adjourning over to next winter were left to the people to decide, it would carry by a majority of tens of thousands.

The truth is, that the people are so deeply engrossed with this terrible rebellion that they have neither time nor taste for the consideration of questions touching the revision of the Constitution. One great public question is all that the human mind can embrace at a time. Those who are thinking much about amendments to the State Constitution, are thinking but little concerning the vastly more important question of National existence. The people turn with disgust from the contemplation of the small things at issue before the Convention, to give ear to the terrible struggle for National life. When the rebels have sapped and mined the walls of the Government and are hurling shell and shot against the defenders on the ramparts, it is a poor time to choose for patching a State Constitution. And so the people feel. Illinois has sent 70,000 of her sons to the tented field, to expose life and limb for the salvation of the Union, for the preservation of the Great Republic. The hearts of the people have followed them. Their hopes and affections are bound up in the safety and honor of those brave boys. Hardly a family in all the broad bounds of our State but has given to the army a son, or a near and dear relative, and people look upon everything as little less than sacrilege that would divert their thoughts and solicitude away from their children in the service of their country.

Our Constitution makers will have to be extremely circumspect in their doings, or they will find their crafty devices repudiated with scorn and contempt. A suspicion is already widespread that the Convention has fallen into the hands of partisan hacks, many of whose sympathies are about equally divided between Uncle Sam and Jeff. Davis. And it is further suspected that they are more intent on securing partisan control of the State than in framing amendments to the Constitution of a really useful character. It is generally believed that they are more anxious to tinker with the Legislative and Congressional apportionments, for the purpose of enabling the minority to rule the majority, than to attend to the legitimate business of a Constitutional Convention; and it is believed they are more engrossed in how to disfranchise the north half of the State for the advantage of the demagogues of the Egyptian portion, than in promoting the general good. We say, that a *suspicion* of this kind is wide spread and still spreading among the people. The out-croppings of the Convention furnish grounds for distrust and lack of confidence in the purpose of a portion of those controlling that body. If the Convention would adjourn over until next winter, they would strengthen themselves remarkably in popular estimation. By that time, it is hoped that the war question will be solved by the overthrow of the rebellion, and restoration of peace. The people would then be ready to turn their attention to the changes needed in their State organic law, but they are not now in the mood or temper of mind to investigate and ruminate such things. One thing at a time: the question now in order is about Secession. Can the Republic be saved? and not what patches should be put on the State Constitution. If the Union is to be destroyed and the country laid prostrate at the feet of the rebels, it will make precious little odds what sort of a Constitution there is in Illinois, or indeed whether there be any.

When this new Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification, all our citizens should be allowed to vote on it—those gone to the army as well as those who stay at home. Our seventy-five regiments of volunteers in the service are as intelligent and worthy as any equal number of men remaining behind. No portion of our people feel a deeper interest in the preservation of our free institutions and the prosperity of our State than those soldiers—proof of which is given in their leaving their families and homes to peril their lives in defence of their State and country. The survivors intend to return and abide in the State during the rest of their days. Shall they not have a voice in determining the organic law under which they are to live? They have as much at stake as those who stay at home. Are these gallant and patriotic citizens to be denied the exercise of that right? Are they to be, in effect, disfranchised because they are away fighting the battles of their country?

The new Constitution should not be submitted for ratification until these citizens can return home from the war. The people, in this end of Illinois at least, want to know whether it is the purpose of the Egyptians, in the Constitution, to take snap-judgment on the 70,000 absent volunteers, and attempt to foist a Constitution upon the State that might not have received the sanction of these patriotic men? Let Constitution-making be postponed until peace is restored, and our sons and brothers return to their homes. We have got along *fourteen years* under the present Constitution, and surely can, in the present condition of national affairs, endure it fourteen months longer without inconvenience.

THE SORGHUM QUESTION.

It seems to have been established beyond all question that the Sorghum crop will hereafter be one of the great staples of the West. From raising the amount of saccharine required for the supply of their own counties and neighborhoods, our farmers are now nearly ready to enter the market and compete with producing sections which have heretofore held almost a monopoly. It is certain the cane will grow and yield a large supply of the raw material, and at a large profit, and the farmers of Illinois and Iowa who raised for an experiment last season a simple half acre, will the present year put in from five to twenty acres and commercial importance thus pertains, to the matter out of which will be developed some more general and systematic method of refining and crystalization, since the latter is sure to follow for proper processes. We are confident that it will tempt the co-operation of capitalists to introduce new and improved methods throughout all the farming districts. One thing is necessary, that greater uniformity and more general excellence of quality is demanded to present to the trade a fully merchantable article.

While the product of the cane was within the moderate limits of previous seasons, it was well enough that each producer set up his own small mill and evaporating pan, precisely as in the maple sugar districts where each grower renders into sugar or syrup the yield of his own trees, but this must give place, in the enlarged era now opening, to something on a larger scale. The crop once well established, the work of refining must centre in large mills, properly located, to which the farmer brings in his cane for preparation on shares, or sold outright as raw material to the mill owner. Nothing else will prove satisfactory. The farmer cannot well take the risk or undergo the labor and trouble of preparing for the market the yield of from half a score to a score of acres. Our Iowa exchanges are already discussing this matter, and it is timely. Another season will see the yield of many thousand acres needing these processes, requiring operations on a scale far beyond what has yet been reached. Unless this want is provided for, an inevitable disappointment awaits the farmers. No one not interested in some one of the many patent rights for Mills and Pans will insist that it shall be "every man his own Refiner." The whole subject demands attention, before the season opens, and the Conventions of Farmers will prove of great value in the elucidation of the question, and everything growing out of it.

☞ The mineral wealth of our sister State Missouri is universal, and when rid of her curse of Slavery, she will be one of the most prosperous States of the country. Her immense iron and lead deposits are well known, and it is now stated that a few miles east of Irondale, there are several veins of pure sulphur, of such magnitude that one man could raise several hundred pounds a day. There are also considerable quantities of it in Washington county, and further, in the numerous caverns in the bluffs, along Current river and Black river, there are vast deposits of saltpetre of the richest quality. Those latter are points worth remembering in these war times, and give us the means of making up all our war munitions from home sources. When it was announced a few weeks since that the exportation of saltpetre was prohibited by the British Government, some apprehension was felt that our supply of powder might be the result; but if this Missouri news is true, it may be a good idea to colonize some of the contrabands near these saltpetre deposits and set them at work for the Government.

☞ Commodore Foote's preparations in the Mississippi Flotilla at Cairo have been greatly delayed by the inability to procure mortars for the boats now ready to receive them. The entire product of the Government works of this description has been taken up for the coast expeditions. We notice that a large number of thirteen inch mortars have been passing for the last few days through Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania railroad, to Philadelphia, en route for the city of New York. They were cast in the Fort Pitt foundry, near Pittsburgh, which establishment has turned out some of the heaviest ordnance in the service, in addition to a large supply of smaller material.

☞ Ben. Wade, the Chairman of the Joint Committee to enquire into the conduct of the war, is reported to be very uneasy and not satisfied with the progress of the war. He does not give a hint of what passes in committee, but it is easy to perceive that he is not in a pleasant frame of mind. In endeavoring to get President Lincoln to look at our national troubles in a sober manner the other day he became discouraged. Mr. Lincoln laughed at him, or told a pleasant story in reply to Wade's bad predictons (as the story goes) until the Ohio Senator drew up stiffly with, "Sir, you are not a mile from Tophet and you are riding a swift locomotive at that!" "Indeed," replied Mr. Lincoln; "well, there is one consolation—I shall not have to part long from my senatorial friends. You will be along by the next train."

☞ Queer stories continue to be told of Gen. Stone. The insolent letter which he wrote to Senator Sumner has been passed over and Gen. McClellan takes no notice of it. It is stated on very good authority that Stone is exceedingly tender of the feelings and the interests of the rebels in Maryland and Virginia. An instance is given in the case of a noted rebel flouring-mill which furnishes a vast amount of food for rebel soldiers. This mill can at any time be destroyed by Gen. Stone by the use of artillery, but he will not touch it. It is supposed to be a part of a general plan which will not permit the destruction of the property of rebels wherever it can be avoided. Some people say this is Mr. Seward's policy, and others lay it entirely to General Stone's sympathy for the South in this struggle.

☞ The rebel version of the late defeat of Humphrey Marshall, near Prestonburg, Kentucky, is that he was retreating with a force of 3,500 men before a force of 8,000 Federal troops, when the Federals came upon him in a narrow gorge and a desperate struggle took place. A Lynchburg (Va.) dispatch says:

"Col. Moore's regiment charged the enemy. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which lasted half an hour. The Federals fought gallantly, but finally broke and ran in Bull Run style. Marshall's force, being exhausted and not quite so much than the enemy, fell back to Prestonburg. The Confederate loss is 38 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy lost over 200."

No wonder that the Confederate Congress is considering (if it has not passed) a stringent law to restrain newspapers from publishing any more "war news."

☞ The wags have got up a new "plan" which they dub "McClellan's." It is somewhat as follows: that McClellan is waiting for the Chinese population of California to increase to such a vast number that they will be able to cross the Rocky Mountains and bring up his right wing, by which time the Russian Possessions and Greenland will have a redundant population, which can be drafted down to the support of the grand left wing of the Union army—and that when these great events take place, the war will commence in earnest! Thus is the hotel-joke just now, and even McClellan listened to it the other day with good-natured laughter.

☞ Gen. Cass has over 300 acres of land which, though they lie within the limits of the the city of Detroit, have no houses or stores built upon them. For this property he was taxed on a valuation of over two hundred thousand dollars. His man of business objected, but when he went before the assessors to make his objection good, he found a land broker there who offered him $400,000 in cash for the property, and had a large sum of money in his hand as a proof that he meant what he said. As the land will be worth to the General's grand children three or four times the amount, the offer was declined and the taxes paid.

☞ The *Free Democrat*, of Milwaukee, (Booth's old paper) has been suspended, and its subscription list merged in the *Sentinel*.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From Col. Milroy's Division—The Great Mountain District—The March on Huntersville—The place Abandoned—Loss of $80,000 worth of Rebel Stores—Two Rebel Forces—Affairs at Scarabee—Statement of escaped prisoners—A Footstep of a Rebel Behind—"A bad thing" Gov. Pickens could do—A Rebel Scamp—Letters from Georgia—Escape of the Prisoners—Prospects in Western Virginia.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., Jan. 20, 1862.

Since the expeditions to Huntersville and Tucker county, the continuous rains and freshets have compelled this division to imitate the example of the army on the Potomac, and all is now quiet on Tygart and Cheat Rivers. The expedition to Huntersville, the county-seat of Pocohontas county, fifty-two miles distant from this place, was under the command of Major Geo. Webster, of the 25th Ohio, a gallant officer, and consisted of 700 men of the 25th Ohio and 2nd Virginia regiments, of whom, however, but 600 marched to Huntersville. The enemy became aware of the intended expedition by means of the various spies that infest the valley, and quickly gathered a large force of militia to aid the regular force of 200 cavalry stationed there. The skirmishing commenced two miles from the town, and was kept up briskly for an hour and a half, when the rebels precipitately fled. Prior to the attack, all the families vacated the town, Capt. Alexander, the rebel commander, making every proporation to fire the town; but so precipitate was this flight the destruction of their stores was theft for the captors. The roads having been blockaded by felling of trees for miles, no portion of the stores could be removed, and they were totally destroyed. The rebels admit the value of the stores captured at $80,000. The total loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but the only casualty on our side was the slight wounding of private Oliver P. Hirshes, Co. E, 25th Ohio.

The rebel forces in our front consist only of four regiments, well entrenched at Camp Baldwin, on Alleghany Mountains, and one regiment (Scott's 44th Virginia), in Crab Hollow, about two miles to the left of Camp Baldwin, together with small forces of militia at Staunton and Monterey. Three Union prisoners, lately escaped from Staunton jail, and arriving here on the 18th, after a seven months' confinement, give an interesting account of their capture and escape, and of the condition of Secessia in the vicinity of Staunton. They are vouched for by their neighbors as reliable, and their manner is evidence of the want of coloring in their narration. They were arrested on the 20th day of June last in the neighborhood of Buckhannon, and were confined in the jail at Beverly. After the battle at Rich Mountain, on the 11th of July the rebels, were completely panic stricken, and although ordered by General Garnett to hold Beverly for a day longer, Scott's regiment (44th Virginia), after a stump speech from the from the Colonel, evacuated the town on the double quick, immediately upon the receipt of the news of the defeat at Rich Mountain, taking with them twenty-one Union prisoners, among them were Jennings, Keedy and Fortna, (my informants.) Apprehending immediate pursuit, the gallant Colonel ordered the prisoners, tied together with ropes, to the rear, in order that they might receive the benefit of the first fire, and with a few guards to urge up their speed with the points of the bayonets, they were hurried off on the run.

Arriving at this place, where it was feared that the terrible Yankees, might, by taking a circuitous route, head them off, the order was given "Prisoners to the front," and thus at every cross road or defile they were given the post of honor and danger, acting as pioneers for their cowardly victors. The stampede was executed on the doublequick until the foot of Alleghany mountain was reached, a distance of over fifty miles, by the time without a morsel of food. Here they were met by His Excellency Governor Letcher, just recovering from a stupid drunk, who kindly ordered the prisoners to be shot as they were exhausted. "If it was the best thing he could do for them." The guard were preparing to obey orders, and the prisoners were actually presented, when other officers interfered, the execution was delayed, and the Governor, scarcely able to retain his seat upon the saddle, "fell back" on the Lieutenant. In ascending the mountain, one of the twenty-one prisoners released himself from his bonds and ran for life. The guard fired, and in an instant the regiment was in confusion, in front and rear of the column fired simultaneously at each other, and a terrible stampede occured. Many, believing themselves surrounded by the Yankees threw down their arms, overcoats, knapsacks and caps, and fled wildly through the woods; teamsters cut their traces, and mounting their horses escaped from the midst of those who retained a small share of presence of mind, retreated from the imaginary foe toward Monterey, momentarily increasing speed. The Yankee escaped unharmed, but several killed rebels and quite a number of wounded were the fruits of their unnecessary flight.

Arriving at Monterey and deeming themselves secure, they held a grand jubilee, in which the prisoners performed a prominent part—being marched in triumph around the streets, bound with ropes, for exhibition of the prowess of their captors. They were shortly afterwards removed to Staunton and confined in the rebel Penitentiary. The jail and cells were allowed no communication with the outer world, save through the medium of drunken guards, and were honored by no visitors except drunken officers who took advantage of every occasion to curse and revile them, and to frequently console them with the speedy prospect of release from jail through the kind offices of the hangman. The fall and winter months they suffered severely from the want of fire—no blankets or clothing were furnished them, and their food in quantity hardly sufficient to keep them from starvation. Usually their daily rations consisted of two or three sea-biscuits, and either a slight slice of rancid pork or a worm, which I wish to use their own language, "would have to be grabbed and eaten fast or the worms would run away with it."

Among the prisoners confined with them was a Methodist minister named Osborne, 70 years of age, whose terrible sufferings have so reduced him that although formally discharged a month since he cannot be removed from jail, and there he will most probably die before many days. In the same cell was also confined a rebel Georgian soldier, charged with the murder of a comrade. From letters received by him from friends in that State, it appears that great apprehensions are entertained both of an attack on the coast of Georgia, and of a general uprising of the slaves. The negroes are represented to be very saucy and independent, as they know that most of the able bodied men are out of the State. On the 10th inst., the three fugitives were brought for trial before the District Court of the Confederate States. Fortunately for them, the papers and letters found upon their persons were not given into possession of the rebel Colonel Heck, had been captured by our forces at Rich Mountain, and the principal witnesses against them had been killed there. There was therefore no evidence against them and they were discharged. They remained at Staunton until the succeeding Sunday, planning how to avoid impressment, and to escape to their homes in Kentucky. Asked if any of them of whom they say there are many in the vicinity, they finally escaped beyond the limits of the town, provided only with a small loaf of bread and a piece of bacon, a box of matches, and a small pocket knife. Traveling through rain and snow the whole day and succeeding night, they reached a dense forest of pine in which they concealed themselves and slept during the day, and resumed their journey at night. Thus they traveled, avoiding the roads and bridges, wading and recrossing streams, and guessing their way through the mountains until Friday, the 17th inst., when they arrived at our outer posts. For two days and nights they wandered or rested in the mountains, during a terrible snow storm, without blankets or overcoats, with worn out shoes, and one of them, Fortna, afflicted with dropsy in the knee, without coat or vest, clothed only in a pair of torn trowsers and a check shirt. Emaciated, footsore and sick from exposure, they were still in good spirits, sustained by the prospect of soon joining their families, and after a season of leading the advance of our column against Staunton.

From their statements I entertain no doubt of the intention of the rebels to abandon Staunton without a blow. They are already removing their hospitals and stores to Charlottesville, and many families have already removed. From the representations of Kentucky Unionists that the large tunnel upon the railroad under the Blue Ridge, had been blown up, which, if true, must have been the work of Union men in the vicinity. Provisions are very scarce and high. Coffee and tea cannot be purchased at any price, and salt, flour and feather command fabulous prices. Considerable dissatisfaction exists towards Gov. Eastern Virginia troops, and the Western Virginia levies declare their determination, so soon as their term of enlistment expires, to return home and surrender themselves to the Government against which they have served, prefering punishment here to liberty in Secessia. This latter would doubtless be the fate of those who owe to them when Milroy again moves Southward.

GREGOR.

FROM MADISON.

[From an occasional Correspondent.]

CAMP RANDALL, NEAR MADISON, WIS., January 24th, 1862.

Having been for several days enjoying Camp fare as a guest of the 13th Regiment Wisconsin Active Militia, I drop you a hasty line from amidst the pomp and circumstance of war. This regiment is composed almost entirely of Scandinavians, and Chicago is somewhat interested in it from the fact that the Lieut. Col., a Major, and Captain with his whole company, are old residents of your city. This is the only distinctive Scandinavian Regiment in the field, and is composed of as good a set of fighting men as can be found in or out of the service. Being gifted with huge muscular bodies and strong constitutions, they are able to sustain great labors and fatigues, and though they have not the vivacity or quickness of some nationalities, they have a stubborn will and sturdy courage not easy to overcome. Col. Hey resigned a lucrative and important State office to accept the command of the regiment, and has the full confidence of the people of the State, as well as of his men. Lieut. Col. E. K. Jones is well known in your city. His energy and go-ahead business qualifications make him a valuable man in any situation, more particularly as a soldier, where promptness and self-reliance are sterling virtues. Capt. Torkildson is also well known as an old and faithful policeman, six feet and several odd inches in height, and every inch a soldier. The other Regimental and Company officers are good fellows, and seem to be up to their duties as soldiers and anxious so distinguish themselves.

I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday at a sword presentation, no new thing in these days, but this was somewhat different from ordinary affairs of the kind.

The scabbard bore the following inscription: "Presented to Lieut. Col. K. K. Jones, by his father, Wm. Jones, a soldier of the war of 1812." The presentation was made by his brother, ex-Alderman Fernando Jones of your city, who also presented, in his own behalf, the necessary belt, sash, gloves and spurs. The presentation by an elder brother in behalf of an aged father, himself an old soldier, of a sword, with injunctions to use it faithfully in defence of his country and her constitution, was indeed an impressive ceremony. Appropriate speeches were made in presence of the regiment, at the close of which three hearty cheers were given for Col. Jones, three for his brother, and three tremendous shouts for his father. Nine such cheers given by near a thousand hardy Norsemen were enough to stir the blood of age, and infuse new spirit into the hearts of the young.

It is understood this regiment is to be attached to Gen. Lane's Brigade, the General having expressed a strong desire that they should accompany him on his Western expedition. When the Colonel returned to camp from a visit to Gen. Lane, with this news, the officers and men were fairly beside themselves with enthusiasm. We shall hear more of this regiment, if this accursed war does not come opportunely to a close. Success to the gallant Scandinavians; long may they wave.

OPTAR-GE-SHEM.

OUR DESMOINES LETTER.

The Iowa Legislature—Senatorial and Military Questions—an Imbroglio—Re-Districting the State—Payment of Taxes—Railroad Matters, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1862.

The Legislature is fully organized and at work. The Senate has been occupied for several days past with the disposition of questions important in the establishment of precedents for the government of future legislation. The questions were these:

John Scott of the 41st district and Cyrus Bussey of the 3d Senatorial district, were Senators representing these districts, whose terms of office had but half expired. Some time prior to the meeting of the present Legislature, these Senators were commissioned as officers in the army, receiving a lucrative compensation for their services. Neither resigned their places in the Senate, nor appeared to occupy their seats. A resolution was introduced declaring their seats vacant. Upon this resolution arose lengthened and interesting debate. The present Constitution of Iowa provides that:

No person holding a lucrative office under the United States, this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly. But officers in the militia, to which there is also an exception, or notaries public, or justice of the peace, or post master, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

The only point upon which the question seemed to rest in the mind of the Senate, as to the forfeiture of the seats of those Senators by their accepting commissions in the army, was this, that whether the compensation they received for their services in the army was a *salary*, within the meaning of the Constitution. Colonels of volunteers receive for their services a certain compensation per *month*, so long as they remain in service. Is a fixed compensation *per month* for such military service an *annual salary* within the meaning of the Constitution? The Senate said it was, and therefore by a large vote, declared the seats of Senators Scott and Bussey vacant. There are three other Senators who hold commissions in the army, which, therefore, come within this decision of the Senate.

Yet, there was still another question which equally perplexed these wise Solons of the nation as the first named. The said Scott and Senatorial districts, believing that the said Scott and Bussey had forfeited their seats in the Senate by accepting commissions in the army, proceeded to hold an election for Senator, election in October last, although neither Scott nor Bussey had yet resigned. J. L. Dana, and James Berryhill were the men elected to said seats, and to be admitted to the seats declared vacant. But the Senate interposed this objection, to-wit: That the people acted without authority in the premises, for the reason, Section 42 of Article 3 of the Constitution makes it imperative, that when vacancies occur in either house of the General Assembly, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. This was not done; otherwise the election was legal. The question was fully and ably argued, and authorities cited for and against the resolution to annul the applicants. The Senate cast a tie vote and Lieut. Gov. Needham gave the casting vote to reject.

Iowa is to be redistricted into five Congressional districts, and already much maneuvering is going on to make the districts suit all around.

Bills are already before each House, authorizing the payment of taxes with the bills of the State Bank of Iowa and United States Demand notes. They will undoubtedly pass, and doubtless will become such at an early day.

It is estimated that the Legislature will, at this session, take away the land grant from the Lyons and Cedar Rapids Railroad Company, transferred to them two years ago. Representatives of that road are already here, doubtless looking after its interest.

The M. & M. railroad is making its way toward the Capital with a steady and sure pace. It has now reached Brooklyn, 70 miles east of here. I am told by its managers that it is the intention of the company to push it on to Grinnell—18 miles further west—as fast as the weather will permit. The grading is already mostly done to that place. It is now the pioneer road through the State, and is doing a large business, particularly in the shipment of stock.

The Kentucky Situation—"All Quiet" Along Green River, Etc.—Buell's Strategy—Rebels Burn Powder in the face of our Troops—Nothing done.

Why Gen. Buell's army is not permitted to advance beyond Green River and clean out the rebels at Bowling Green, is a question often asked, and which even the commander of the Department would find difficult to answer. There certainly seems to be nothing in "the situation" that should hold our army back. The central column in Kentucky numbers at least 60,000 effective men; and to oppose these, the rebels have not half as many, such as they are. If 4,000 could put 8,000 to flight, at Mill Spring, it is fair to suppose that 60,000 could be a match for 30,000 (or less) at Bowling Green. And more than this, the men have provocation to fight. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says, editorially:

The line of Kentucky neutrality seems only removed to Green river, where Gen. McCook is holding it with a strong force, while rebel parties come up within sight of his camp, a half day's march from Bowling Green, and rob and abuse Union men at their pleasure. Nowhere has the generalship, which consists in not advancing till the whole line is ready, been followed with such rigid literalness as on Green river, where it does not seem to allow the outposts and pickets, which are usually regarded by military rules as necessary to the safety of the army, for those would have interfered with these rebel incursions. However, it is gratifying to know that our army advances and rebuilds bridges, &c., after the rebels have burned them, thus as it were, turning the other cheek, and overcoming them by our meekness.

Also, the Louisville correspondent of the same paper, says of the rebels at Bowling Green:

In acts of atrocious villainy perpetrated on Union men and women, each day excels its predecessor. No West Pointer will have to point out that unconditional Unionists have few friends even in the United States. And then, they know that whatever outrages they offer to the *property* of Union refugees, there will be no retaliation in the way of confiscation. The Confederate officers are having a grand time, driving Union men out of their houses, or rather Union ladies whose husbands have been compelled to leave home, and using them for quarters and hospitals. Buckner is comfortably living at the residence of somebody; but the dwelling is not of adequate style, and he has notified Judge Loving that he must have his. I am told the Judge is quite sick; but he will not be allowed to get off on such pleas as that. The great Floyd—"one of the most amiable and estimable of gentlemen"—occupies the residence of Capt. Grider.

The rebels are busily rounding up all the slaves of loyal men they can find, confining them in jail or sending them further South. One loyal gentleman was moved to Cuba, when he informed me that they had imprisoned and maltreated a faithful old slave of his, to such a degree that he died. The old negro's son has been superannuated by her kind master, and even published him a servant to attend her in her declining years, was impressed as a washerwoman for the hospitals.

Some days since, the rebels gave out that they expected an attack at Bowling Green, and advised the citizens to leave; but the Unionists, suspecting it was only a trick to get the balance of them out, and occupy their houses, treated the alarm with indifference, and remained. Once out, they would never be suffered to return. The two bridges over Barren river, that of the railroad and that of the turnpike, have been mined and prepared for blowing up. It is said the powder has been deposited for two months.

Gen. Jerre T. Boyle is in command of the Federal brigade at Columbia, half way between Munfordsville and Somerset. He has 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and two batteries of artillery—an active and efficient force. The correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing of affairs in that quarter, says:

The Confederates below us, along in the border counties, are still driving off the stock and plundering all they come to, and they can, and destroying in some instances property which they cannot carry off, to keep it from being used to supply our own troops, or to feed the Southern Union families whom they have robbed. Why are our chief officers still holding the troops back, who are anxious to go forward and protect the country and chastise those wretches? If they would permit Gen. Boyle to go down to the border counties below us, you would soon see that he would clear out those rebels and restore order.

We sincerely hope that Gen. Buell, who prides himself on being "independent of and insensible to public opinion," will not go forward until all is ready; but when will he get ready?

THE MORGAN FRAUD.

Report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in Reply to the Communication of Secretary Welles.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst., relative to the employment of George D. Morgan of New York to purchase vessels for the Government, ask leave to report:

That they have given to the subject that careful consideration which its important character seemed to demand, and they now submit the result of their examination to the Senate. By the letter of the Secretary the Committee and Senate are relieved from all embarrassment as to the evidence of the transactions under consideration, as the facts are plainly stated by the Secretary, who, without endeavoring to conceal or cover up any of the prominent features of the case, claims in his letter that it is a matter for praise rather than censure and his conduct was *the faithful fulfillment of his public duty*, and Mr. G. D. Morgan, the agent employed, and who admits in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, (which the Secretary of the Navy adopts and makes a part of his report to the Senate), that he has already received seventy thousand dollars ($70,000) for a brief period of a few months in which he was employed, solemnly declares upon his character and responsibility as a merchant and a man of business, that in regards the system adopted by the Secretary as wise, and, if faithfully and well carried out at this time, highly conducive to the public interests. If this be true, and the Committee do not deserves praise, and is the faithful fulfillment of public duty, and, if faithfully and well carried out, conducive to the public interests, then it ought to be incorporated into our ordinary and regular mode of furnishing supplies for our army and navy, and extended to as many branches of the public service as possible.

In order to form a proper estimate of this system, so much lauded by the Secretary and his agent, let us see, in the first place, precisely what it is. The Government has proposed to buy a large number of vessels, and employs an agent to purchase them, allowing him to receive from the seller two and a-half per cent. on the price paid for each vessel—in other words, one-fortieth of all the money paid by the Government for each and every vessel is paid to the agent thus employed. That is the contract fairly stated in brief and simple language. If the Secretary had not raised the question, it could hardly have admitted of a doubt that his compensation is wholly and exclusively paid by the Government from the public treasury. But the Secretary labors under the hallucination that this money does not come from the Government, and admits that if it did, or if his agent had been paid by a fixed salary, or a percentage, however modest, payable by the Government, it would unquestionably have been in violation of law. His language is:

Law has not been violated by the establishment and operation of the system, as it unquestionably would have been if I had appointed a mercantile agent to do this work at a fixed salary, or at a per centage, however moderate."

As the Secretary of the Navy here admits that if this percentage had been paid by the Government the transaction would unquestionably have been a violation of law, your Committee ask the attention of the Senate to a brief examination of that question, if question it may be called.

To the minds of your Committee nothing can be plainer than that every seller fixes the price of the article he proposes to sell by reference to the cost of the same up to the time of sale. If the vessel has, for example, to be brought from one place to another before the sale is completed, or if a tax is levied by the Government on the sale, or if a percentage is payable to the State or national Government, or to any one else on the amount received for the vessel, can it be necessary to argue the proposition that the cost of such transportation, or the tax, or the percentage, is considered by the seller in fixing the price, and is paid by the purchaser? Mr. Morgan, it must be remembered, in every instance in which he made a purchase, informed the person to whom he proposed to buy, that 2½ per cent. on the amount paid must go to him; and it appears to your Committee to be an impeachment of common sense to pretend that the seller did not include that commission in the price he asked or consented to sell. The gross amount for which the vessel is to be purchased, including that which goes to the seller and that which Mr. Morgan receives, is the only point at issue directly from the Treasury of the United States, and no part of it from any other source; and it is impossible for your Committee to conceive how the Secretary of the Navy can impose on the simplest understanding the impression that the United States does not directly pay this money. If the cost to the Government is a percentage, and increased by the 2½ per cent. commission exacted by Mr. Morgan, it would not be increased by a commission of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent., or even 50 per cent.

It is claimed that this arrangement is in accordance with the usual mercantile custom. However that may be, your Committee will say something of that hereafter, your Committee are of opinion, in the language of an eminent and highly respectable gentleman of New York, to whom they have applied for advice to correspond, that the "*making a Government agent for purchases dependent upon the seller for compensation, and making that compensation fluctuating as the extent and condition of his purchases, is immoral and corrupting, and tends to extravagance, to collusion and to fraud.*"

Human nature is frail enough when surrounded by all the inducements to honesty which can be thrown around it as safeguards, and accordingly it has been found to be the wisest policy, in the conduct of the ordinary affairs of life, as far as practicable, to make duty and interest to coincide, but by this system the Secretary and his agent have the maximum is offered to dishonesty and treachery. Instead of its being for the interest of the seller to guard and protect the rights and interests of the Government for which he acts, and to purchase the vessel for the lowest price at which she can be bought, he has a direct pecuniary interest in paying the largest possible price which the seller can with any show of decency demand, and thus his interests are brought in direct conflict with his duty. Now, every dollar in addition to the $70,000 in his pocket, avers upon his "character and responsibility as a merchant and a man of business" that this system, and if well and faithfully carried out at this time, highly conducive to the public interests," yet it unfortunately has been the universal judgment of mankind as of a very different character. Thus no judge or juror is allowed to set in a case where he has the slightest pecuniary interest, and if a banker should be referee, arbitrator, or umpire between two parties, was to have his compensation dependent upon the amount which he should adjudge to the one party to pay the other, all would see where would join in denouncing his decision, if not as dishonest and corrupt, at least as unworthy of any confidence. The proposition that the Secretary does not know the extravagance of the prices which he compels the employer to pay, seems to your Committee to be a proposition so monstrous as to require no argument to demonstrate its inexpediency and immorality.

At the time this arrangement was made, there were many other things of which the Government was in pressing want as well as vessels, such as horses, beef cattle, arms, etc., and if the system adopted by the Secretary of the Navy for the purchase of vessels were indeed a faithful discharge of a public duty, why would it not be a proper mode of purchasing horses? Yet what would have been said if an agent had been employed in which to weaken the North. The issue did not come one hour too soon. This is not a light task, nor can it be accomplished without the loss of thousands of lives and millions of money. The rebels are proud, haughty and obstinate. They believe that they are born to command. They declare that they will suffer their homes to be laid in ruins before they submit. That issue must be accepted. Better lay their whole country waste than to suffer the nation to be murdered. Better lay waste them, and plant a new race of freemen on their desolated and deserted fields, than suffer this rebellion to triumph. Such is the voice of the true people of the North. Nor shall there be, if our rulers be equal to the task, any truce until every rebel shall have laid down his arms and submitted to the Government. The people are determined, and their honor, patriotism, manhood, national and personal pride—to say nothing of patriotism—forbid that either party should yield except under the most overwhelming defeat. If the Government submits to the rebels, it loses its character, and ceases to be a power among the nations of the earth. How, then, and when, will this war end? In other words, how can the South be wholly exhausted? It will not end until the Government shall more fully comprehend the magnitude of the task, in the conduct of the war, and other must be reduced to hopeless feebleness, and the power of future efforts shall be utterly annihilated. This is a sad but true alternative. The only hope of saving the country in the condition so long as this war is prosecuted on its present principles—so long as they are left the control of conducting the war through forced labor. You may expend the blood of tens of thousands of free men, and billions of money year after year, without being any nearer the end, unless you resort by your own submission. Their domestic institutions give them great advantages in war. They know that, and do not withdraw a single man from the cultivation of the soil. Their white men can be spared for the army, old and infirm can oversee the slaves, and all their industrial pursuits can go on uninterrupted. Added to this, the cotton plant is a weapon he is really the main stay of the war. To end the war successfully and promptly, therefore, the slaves must be made our allies. Every one contemplating delay must be proclaimed. Then would this war cease in six months. It could not be maintained even if the liberated slaves should rise in hand against their masters. Their fields would no longer produce the means by which they sustain the war, and unconditional submission would be the immediate result. Nothing else will, or almost to be abhorred, a rebellion of slaves fighting for their liberty, or a rebellion of free men fighting to murder the nation? But it will be said that the Constitution does not authorize Congress to interfere with slavery in the States. That is true, as long as the Constitution and the laws are in fact supreme, as in the days of the OLD CHICAGO CITY PLATFORM. Constitution is repudiated and set at defiance by rebels too powerful to be put down by peaceful means, the Constitution grants a supplementary power which it will be impossible to define. The Constitution says that "the President shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed," and creates him for the time of emergency as much a dictator as a decree of the Roman Senate, whose dictators exercised all proper power necessary for the public safety, whether the means were inscribed on their tables or not. This power, of course, ought to be limited, and ought to exist only until Congress could be convened. This power I would willingly confer rather than the nation should perish. Rather than see the nation dishonored by compromise, concession or submission—rather than see the nation dishonored, or see one star stricken from its banner, I would confer that power now. Oh, for six months' resurrection in the flesh of stern Old Jackson! He, in this crisis, would abolish slavery as the lower and support of this insurrection. He would arm the free people of color, as he did at New Orleans. He would march into the heart of slavedom, not to pick cotton and open ports for trade, but to put weapon's into every freedman's hands. He would end the war by a wholesome hanging of the leaders. In three months, with one hundred thousand soldiers, he would have put down the rebellion. The necessity of a dictatorship is evident to snatch the nation from the jaws of death. May this necessity never again arise; for it is as fearful as the insurrection of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard. The one is greatest for good, the other for mischief. The power is given to suppress the rebellion; hence, also, the power of emancipation, even if the Constitution were silent on this power, and it became necessary for the safety of the people. The first law of nature would give it. It might be asked, Why liberate the slaves of rebels only? Would it be right to those of rebels only? There would be great difficulty in executing such a law. Perjury, fraud, and falsehood would screen half the guilty. Our object should be, not only to end this terrible war, but to prevent its recurrence. Slavery is the cause of it. Hatch up a compromise now, and leave this germ of evil behind, and it will soon necessitate another whole South. Even if you freed three-fourths of the slaves, you would have expended countless treasures and untold lives in vain. I would do this, and unhesitatingly, though not recognizing the right of one man to hold another as mere property, I would treat loyal slaveholders fairly by pledging the faith of the nation for their compensation. The war is now costing at the rate of five hundred millions a year. Deduct the price of the slaves in the border States from one year's expense of the war, and it would show a balance in favor emancipation of four hundred millions. Manumit the slaves, and the war would end in six months. Leave them to the rebels, and I doubt if six years will end it. Six years, with slavery and a debt of two billions! Tender hearted Christians, merciful statesmen, benevolent philanthropist! Let the people know that this gubernatorial is fighting, not only to enforce a sacred compact, but to carry out to final perfection the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Let the sword of Damocles, in the hand of the genius of freedom in the other, and the army will soon sweep despotism and rebellion from every corner of this continent. Thus would a benign Providence bring healability to the wound of this mighty evil. What an opportunity is presented to this republic to vindicate her consistency and become immortal. The occasion is forced upon us, and the invitation presented to strike the chains from four millions of human beings, and create them men, to extinguish slavery on this whole continent, wipe out the most hateful

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oct29-y&m-1m—P. O. Box 2616.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

JONATHAN TO JOHN.

[The following pungent lines occur in the new "Biglow Papers, being part of an address of Brother Jonathan to John Bull, *apropos* the Mason and Slidell case:]

Who made the law that hurts, John,
Heads I win—Tails you lose?
"J. B." was on his shirts, John,
Unless my memory lies.
Ole Uncle S., see he, "I guess,
(I'm good at that,") says he,
"That sance for goose ain't *just* the Jules
For gunders with J. B.,
Not more than you or me!"

When your rights was our wrongs, John,
You didn't stop for fuss—
Britain's trident-prongs, John,
Was good "bonds" law for us.
Ole Uncle S., see he, "I guess,
Though physic's good," see he,
"It doesn't follow that's the case ev'ryhier
Prescriptions signed 'J. B.'
Put up by you an' me!"

We own the ocean, tu, John,
You grants it take it hard
If we can't think with you, John,
It's just your own back-yard.
Ole Uncle S., see he, "I guess,
If that's his claim," see he,
"Our fleets 'ould fill a most enough
To bust up friend J. B.
Ez we'ez you an' me!"

God means to make this land, John,
Clear thru, from sea to sea,
Believe an' understand, John,
The *earth is for the free!*
Ole Uncle S., see he, "I guess,
God's price is high," see he,
"But nothin' else than wut He sells
Wears long, an' thet J. B.
May learn, like you an' me!"

THE GAME OF LIFE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There's a game much in fashion—I think it's called *Euchre;*
(Though I never have played it, for pleasure or lucre,)
In which, when the cards are in certain conditions,
The player is allowed to exchange their positions.
And one of them cries, in a confident tone,
"I think I may venture to go it alone!"

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the muse
A moral to draw from that skirmish of cards,
And to liken the finds, in the trivial strife,
Some excellent hints for the battle of Life;
Where—whether the prize be a ribbon or throne—
The winner is he who can "go it alone!"

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled,
And got—not a convert—for all of his pains;
But only derision, and prison, and chains,
"It moves, *for all that!*" was his unswerving tone;
For he knew, like the Earth, he could "go it alone!"

When Kepler, with intellect piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star,
And doctors, who ought to have landed his name,
Derided his theories, he, all the same,
"I can *wait,*" he replied, "till the truth you shall own it!"
For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"

Alas! for the player who idly depends,
In the struggle of life, upon kindred or friends;
Whatever the value of blessings like these,
They can never atone for dependence alone.
Nor comfort the coward, who finds, with a groan,
That his crutches have left him to "go it alone!"

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold,
Health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold
The fortunate owner may fairly regard
As cards in tie to win the game;
Yet the game may be lost, with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to "go it alone!"

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto, "Rely on yourself!"
For, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

—*N. Y. Ledger.*

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Indications of an early Resumption of Active Operations in Missouri—Price must Fight or Retreat—Gen. Sigel's Affairs—Will General Smurya be Confirmed—The Charges against Gen. Hunter Examined—Another secret Slave at Secession Sympathizers—The Lexington Depot—Sundry charges to be looked after, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27, 1862.

Military preparations for active operations early in the Spring are plainly in progress, and as the enemy is probably as well if not better advised of all our movements, there can be no particular harm in ventilating what is understood to be the plan of the next campaign. This plan is subject to many contingencies, and can therefore be quickly altered. It is not to be supposed that any thorough military strategist would tail to make all proper allowances for the failure of some portion of a general plan and to concert measures to prevent any minor failures from disturbing its general harmony. With this preliminary, it is hardly out of order to mention that a reconnoissance of Warsaw and Osceola, at the crossing of the Osage river, is made within a few days, preparatory to the occupation of both of these places by large bodies of our troops from Sedalia and points on the upper end of the Pacific railroad. It is already known that Lebanon has been occupied by 5,000 Infantry and nearly 2,000 cavalry. Fort Scott, in Kansas, is likewise a military post of some prominence, and is now garrisoned by a large force of Kansas troops. Now cast your eye on the 'map of Southwest Missouri, and you will perceive that with Lebanon, Warsaw, Osceola and Fort Scott in our possession, a cordon is drawn around Price at Springfield by which his field of operations is limited to a half dozen counties. He is thus hemmed in so completely that he cannot advance in any direction except Arkansas, and at any time the Federal troops are set in motion converging towards Springfield, Price must retreat. In a few weeks hence Springfield will be in our possession, never it is hoped (for the sake of the most unswerving loyalists outside of St. Louis) to be given up again to the enemy. Further than the recovering of Springfield, Gen. Halleck has given us no clue to his plans, but all the foregoing is the subject of free discussion and general approval in military circles. It is not unlikely that before this letter is printed, Warsaw and Osceola will be in our possession, as Lebanon is already.

The movement from Rolla towards Springfield has been going on steadily but not hurriedly. Gen. Sigel will have command at Lebanon despite all that has been said *pro and con* relative to his future movements. Sigel's resignation. The arrival of the horo of Carthage in town on Thursday night was to most people a surprise; but his long interview with Gen. Halleck on Friday, and his departure for Rolla yesterday, gave the *quid nunes* a fresh subject of speculation. Whether Gen. Halleck has requested secrecy, or the modesty of Sigel restrains him from communicating all the facts about his resignation to his friends, deponent saith not. Few Generals smarting under a sense of injury to the same extent, would have been as reticent as Gen. Sigel has been. There is only this to be noticed since his interview with Gen. Halleck, that he returned to Rolla with fresh zeal to promote the cause of his adopted country and rid the State of Missouri from the presence of the accursed rebels, who have have well nigh ruined it forever.

The announcement that General Samuel Sturgis has gone to Washington to ensure his confirmation by the Senate as a Brigadier General, is coupled with the statement that he is in danger of being thrown overboard. Sturgis has the reputation of being a first-rate officer. He has seen service and shown military ability of a high order. He has conducted marches with rapidity and caution, and among West Pointers has the name of a clever fellow. But here the good qualities stop, and the record on the other side is too strong to be overlooked. The chief objection to the confirmation of Sam Sturgis as a Brigadier, is his habitual intemperance, and there are not a few who doubt his perfect loyalty. His barroom swaggering has been a common theme of regret among Union men of this city, and the fact that he took various drinks with and made an appointment to drink with the notorious Gen. Frost of Camp Jackson memory, (while the latter was basely insulting his duly made role for Col. Mulligan's,) does not argue very strongly in favor of his detestation for traitors. The conduct of Sturgis in frequently returning a slave to rebel owners is quoted against him; but perhaps the matter that causes the most opposition to his confirmation is the outrageous manner in which he and his West Point associates have denounced Franz Sigel. Commencing with the retreat from West Creek of Lyon's death Sturgis has apparently omitted no opportunity to denounce Sigel in the profanest terms he could utter. Various opponents of gentleman fertily in hearing such remarks as "the d—d Dutch son of a b——" applied to Sigel by Sturgis. The hornets' nest stirred up around Sturgis' head by his persistent opposition to, and his course toward Sigel, and before he is confirmed he will be sorry he has ever had any thing to do with such conduct.

The Mercantile Library election, held here on Tuesday, resulted, as was predicted, in a secession triumph, and the most mortifying feature in this connection is the fact that this result was brought about by the votes of misguided Union men. Its will hardly be believed that a prominent Union man of St. Louis gave but $1,000 to make new members of the Library Association to vote the secesh ticket. It is, however, true, according to a widely circulated and thus far uncontradicted report. The excuse is that the successful ticket was not a secession ticket, though the fact is patent that it was composed of the eight avowed secesh slats to three Union men, and one of the latter so doubtful as to have his loyalty questioned. The Union men, when they discovered the enemy's tactics, raised about one thousand dollars, and went to work putting in new members. But the secesh beat them out of their eye teeth at this game, by making clerks of school boys, draymen, bar-keepers, and steamboat hands. Out of seven hundred new members elected within forty-eight hours before the polls closed, the secesh raised four hundred, and with the start previously obtained of the original list, they had a decided majority.

Gen. Halleck's special order number 90, compelling the Librarian, and other officers of the Mercantile Library, to take the oath of allegiance, and the regulations for the arrest of secession females, is regarded as one of the best that has yet been issued. Indeed, Gen. Halleck excels in the putting down of secession demonstrations of all sorts, and his course meets with general approbation among those who believe in the Union. The Librarian, Johnston, whose treasonable speeches ought to consign him to Fort Lafayette, will probably resign rather than take the required oath. Refusal to take this oath is *prima facie* evidence that a man is a traitor, and Johnston deserves to be dealt with accordingly. The flashily dressed females, who flaunt their red and white bonnet strings, and wave small secession flags and their handkerchiefs from the sidewalks to the prisoners confined in the McDowell College, will now have to stop that business, as well as those whose carriages are emblazoned with shields representing the Confederate flag.

The ladies on the assessed secessionists who have failed to pay have created less excitement than was expected. The parties who have been levied on are about three-quarters of Custom-Made Patma Kin and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots and Shoes in all the States. jal-k&l3-1m

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CHARLES RANDOLPH,

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No. 9 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. ja1-y&m-1y

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. de26-y&m-1y

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD, [ja17-y&m-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined solely to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [ja20-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 225 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paalen Mills. ja7-y&m-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally. No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. de26-y&m-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 240, South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge. Give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on all consignments to our store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Bird & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja7-y&m-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 192 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ja18-y&m-1y

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWR

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

THE CITY.

A JUVENILE ROGUE.—John Moran, a boy fifteen years of age, was sent to the Reform School yesterday by the Commissioner for robbing his parents upon various occasions.

☞ We invite the attention of newspaper and periodical dealers to Shear & Co's. advertisement in this morning's issue. It offers superior inducements to the trade.

THE POOR.—There are at the present time but one hundred and eighty five inmates in the County Alms House. The fact is a convincing proof of the thriftiness of Chicago even in war times.

PORK OR HAM, SIR?—Two women, Frances Hartwell and Fanny Fleshley, got into a quarrel yesterday as to whether they should have pork or ham for breakfast. The quarrel resulted in a fight, and the fight in an arrest, and the arrest in a fine of $6 each.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The personal friends of Major A. C. Ellithorpe, presented him, on Monday night, at the Sherman House, with a magnificent sword. Gilbert C. Walker, Esq., made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Maj. Ellithorpe, in an appropriate manner.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. Booth appears this evening as "Othello," a character which he will undoubtedly render in a masterly manner. To-morrow he repeats his powerful character of "Pescara," in which he created quite a furore on its first representation. "Macbeth," which we understand is Mr. Booth's favorite character, will be given on Friday.

TO KEEP THE PEACE.—One Thomas Hogan was brought before Justice Hoisington yesterday upon complaint of his wife, that she was afraid he would take her life. Hogan had been in jail on some charge for about two weeks, and immediately upon his release commenced abusing Mrs. Hogan. He was held to bail in $100 to keep the peace, and his personal recognizance was taken.

LICENSED NEWS BOYS.—The ordinance relative to the licensing of newsboys, which has been before the Common Council for some time, has become a law. It provides that newsboys shall be licensed by the Mayor, the license fee being fifty cents. When so licensed, they will be furnished with badges, and no boy will be permitted to sell newspapers in the streets without having such license and badge.

RAILROAD NEWS.—The Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, with a surveying party, is, now engaged in surveying a new route from Appleton to Green Bay, along the west bank of Fox River.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Co. have commenced the construction of the branch road in Fulton county, herctofore mentioned, which is intended to connect with the Peoria & Oquawka road at Yates City—thence by way of Farmington and Canton to Lewiston. The road is expected to be in running order by the first of May next.

STABBING AFFRAY.—John Patterson, a sailor, made his appearance at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and entered complaint against one Michael O'Brien, for an assault with a deadly weapon. Patterson and O'Brien were drinking on Monday afternoon, in a saloon on West Kinzie street, when another man by the name of Wm. Coffee joined them, and a fight set on foot which commenced between O'Brien and the new comer. In an attempt to separate the combatants, Patterson received a severe stab in the left shoulder, disabling his arm. A warrant was issued for O'Brien.

THE HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE.—An error crept into the notice of the Holman Opera Troupe in our issue of yesterday. Their entertainments commence this evening instead of the date announced. The troupe consists of eight performers: Mr. Geo. Holman and Mrs. H. Holman, late of the Cooper Opera Troupe, Miss Julia, Miss Ada, and Masters Alfred, Benjamin and John. The character of the entertainment is operatic and dramatic, consisting of selections from the English buffo opera and the lyric drama, dances, songs and medleys. The performers are mainly juveniles and bring with them an excellent reputation as vocalists. Remember the first entertainment occurs this evening at Kingsbury Hall.

PROMOTED.—Major Quinn Morton, Quartermaster of the Irish Brigade at Camp Douglas, has been appointed by Governor Gamble, Lieutenant Colonel of the 23d Missouri regiment, Col. Jacob T. Tindall, now full and in camp at Chillicothe, Mo. Col. Morton is a resident of Lexington, where he joined Mulligan's regiment, and where, from his familiarity with the neighboring country, he was found of almost inestimable service to the Brigade. He was taken prisoner with his comrades, and afterwards exchanged; and for two months past has been constant in his efforts for a reorganization of the command. We congratulate him upon his promotion, and only hope the Irish Brigade may be fortunate in filling his place as well.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening about eight o'clock, a horse attached to a cutter in which Mr. Joseph Reynolds and two ladies—Miss Mary Sullivan and Miss Agnes—were riding, took fright on Clark street, and dashed down towards Washington street at a furious rate. The frightened animal turning the corner of Washington street plunged in among the hacks, breaking the wheel of one of them, upsetting the sleigh and hurling out the occupants with great force. In the operation the animal got loose and has not been seen since. Mr. Reynolds and Miss Savage escaped unhurt, but Miss Sullivan was found underneath one of the hacks with her skull fractured. She was immediately conveyed home and physicians summoned, but it is not probable that she can recover.

A NEW SLEEPING CAR.—A new and beautiful sleeping car from the Philadelphia Car Works, originally destined for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has recently been placed upon the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad at a cost of $4,000. The car is of the Woodruff patent, and combines many improvements in the manner in which the seats are converted into couches for night passengers. The two sofas or seats facing each other form the lower couch, whilst the middle one is formed by the backs of the seats being raised. The upper one is let down from the ceiling. The lower couch accommodates two persons, and those above, one each. They are inclosed like a ship's state room, and the occupants are entirely out of sight when the door is closed. These rooms can be heated to any desirable temperature by means of an apparatus inserted in the floor, and which connects with a pipe that leads to a stove in one end of the car. The workmanship is of the most exquisite character, and everything tending to convenience and utility has been provided. In the place of panneling between the seats, French mirrors have been introduced.

USING LOADED WEIGHTS.—Two pork-buyers of the West Division, named J. H. Martin and Robert Slomer, were arrested yesterday by the police, on complaint of Mr. Henry Dittman, of Crown Point, Indiana, charged with cheating by the use of loaded weights. The complainant came to the city with some fine, fat hogs for sale. They were purchased by Martin and Slomer and taken to their place to be weighed.

While the proprietors' backs were turned, Mr. Dittman took a notion to weigh himself. He knew that he weighed 212 pounds when he left home, and had not been long enough on the way to fall off any considerable amount. He placed the 200-lb weight upon the arm of the common Fairbanks' scale used in the store, with the graduating scale at the light end of the beam, and was surprised to see that he did not raise it. He then selected a second 200-lb. weight, placed it upon the rest, and the graduating catch at the figures "12," and found it correct. He thereupon made up his mind that he was swindled in the weight of his pork, but said nothing until he was at the police station, where he revealed the entire transaction.

The city sealer of weights and measures, Mr. Horace Chandler, being called to the place, along with a policeman, there were found to be two sets of weights, one correct, and the other loaded with lead in such a style that in 200 pounds the loss was exactly twenty eight pounds. The scales used had at one time been sealed by the former sealer, but the weights had no stamp-marks to show that they had undergone the necessary process.

The charge at the police court against the defendants was, "Using weights that had not according to the ordinance, been properly sealed by the city sealer." They plead "not guilty," but were fined the sum of $25 each.

It was claimed by the defendants that they were innocent of knowledge of the deficiency in their scales. The law compels all who use weights or measures, to have them tested by the city official appointed for the purpose, once a year, under a penalty of from five to twenty-five dollars. This rule, to insure justice to all parties and prevent frauds, should be strictly enforced.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Examination of Witnesses.

The case of Alonzo Atwood, arrested with five or six others, for passing counterfeit or bogus coins, was brought before U. S. Commissioner Phil. A. Hoyne, for examination yesterday forenoon. U. S. Attorney Larned appeared for the prosecution, and John Lyle King for the defence.

The first witness called was officer James C. Davis of the North Side Police. A half dollar piece and a dime were shown him by Superintendent C. P. Bradley which the former officer had received from Atwood at his bakery establishment, No. 252 Clark street, in November last, when he bought two loaves of bread for Mr. Bradley—as he supposed, to feed prisoners with in the office cells. The half dollar piece was dated 1860, and the dime, 1853. Both were pronounced base coins by Isaac Speer, jeweller, who was introduced as an expert, and tested the metal with acid before the Commissioner. There was a heavy coat of silver over the type-metal or other base substance, which had to be removed before the acid would detect the difference between the counterfeit and the genuine money. The ring and weight of both pieces, however, were detective.

Horace M. Elliott was also introduced and testified that he too had patronized Atwood's establishment to the extent of purchasing 25 cents worth of crackers. This was the 26th of December last. He gave the defendant a five dollar bill and received, among other change, one of the same fifty cent pieces.

Mr. Peter Wrech, a German residing at No. 339 Milwaukee avenue, was called. He testified that Atwood and McCambrey came to his place on Tuesday last, and were telling about selling a load of something. They called for beer. In payment, McCambrey offered a half dollar piece. A brother of the witness having already been bitten by a similar piece, knew better than to take it, and pronounced it bogus. McCambry said he had taken it at a saloon corner of Jefferson and Carrol streets, and would return it. They paid for the beer in good money and departed. A few moments later the witness followed them. They entered a saloon, No. 209 Milwaukee avenue. Wrech concealed himself, and as they passed out of the place heard them talk about "passing a quarter." He then went into the saloon, which is kept by Mr. Christian Schultz and told him about the previous conduct of the two men. He examined the quarter they had given him and found it bogus. They then traced Atwood and McCambrey, still bent upon beer and the disposal of their coins, to the establishment of Herman Felsinthal, No. 199 Milwaukee avenue, where Schultz confronted them and demanded to know why they had cheated him with bad money. They denied the charge and attempted to leave, but Felsinthal held Atwood close, and another man, Henry Marks, who was there, took hold of McCambrey. The latter drew a butcher knife and made a lunge at his captor. A dog belonging to Schultz, not knowing an honest from a dishonest man, and becoming enraged at the scuffle, here interfered and bit Marks, compelling him to let his prisoner go. McCambrey ran out at a back door, leaving his knife on the floor. Atwood, however, was safe, and was taken to the Second Precinct Police Station and delivered up. He claimed at that time that he was an entire stranger to his confederate, and desired to be released. His game did not work, however, as well as he could have desired. He was subsequently released, for reasons best known to men engaged in hunting up the case.

The testimony of officer Wm. Chapel, Joseph Myers, Joseph Dixon, Christie Strebel, W. D. Cummings and Philip Fiore, did not throw much more new light upon the transactions of Atwood and McCambey, and was merely accumulative of transactions similar to those attested to by previous witnesses.

After closing the testimony—and there seemed to be no end to the amount that might have been produced—the Commissioner held Atwood in the sum of $200 bail for appearance before the Grand Jury. He was committed in default thereof.

James Frazier, seventh of the gang engaged in the disposal of the same kind of bogus coin, was arrested yesterday and held for examination.

Kepner, Bartlett and Duzenbury, the manufacturers of the coin, will be examined before the Commissioner this afternoon. There men were found by officers Brennan and Bradley, who had been over a month upon their track, on Sunday afternoon, in the third story of the building No. 662 State street, as previously stated, engaged in the very act of manufacturing the spurious money. The knock-of one of the officers was answered by one of the party, and when Elliott and Dixon walked into the apartment, backed as they were, the utmost consternation seized the entire party and they made not the least resistance. A description of the premises, tools and machinery of the gang is deferred until another issue.

Meteorological Moralities.

Yesterday was the sum total of atmospherical misery, the quintessence of meteorological wretchedness.

Overhead: a dull, leaden sky so densely clouded that even the thin, curling smokes from moist, sooty chimneys could not rise, but settled down into the fog and rank vapors; underneath: a mixture of snow, mud and water, through which unhappy pedestrians waded, and jaded, dispirited horses, with steaming ribs, splashed and dragged their wretched carcases along; between: heavy, dark, oppressive fog, laden with pestilential odors and smokes suggestive of omnigeneal dinners, coal fires and wood fires, tar furnaces and gas retorts and everything but perfumes from Araby the Blest.

Down through this all-penetrating vapor was screened a fine, drizzling substance, not quite a mist and with scarcely character enough for a rain. Through this atmospherical congregation steamed; another vapor from the street puddles; men loomed indistinctly through it like the phantasmagoria of a disordered dream, and marble fronts showed like mournful sepulchres.

Street cars like dirty barn yards; brick walls perspiring at every crevice; dirty, weather-stained rubber coats; filthy, draggling petticoats, hose and crinoline sweeping up the conglomerated slush of the sidewalks; standing pools of stygian water, too heavy to float even the rain globules, sinking into the unctuous ooze; yellow-blue poultry steaming and decaying in front of stores; wagon loads of hogs, greasy, flabby and soaked with the rain; hay in the market place, guiltless of salt, wet to its core and smoking like a burning stack; intermingled soot and snow upon the roof trees and the same in liquid shape, dropping from leaking and blackened gutters upon one's shoulders; bedraggled, ill-conditioned curs sneaking between one's legs; men with knitted brows, downcast eyes and unkempt hair, and every one well up in the atrabilis; these were the concomitants of yesterday.

It was a good day to talk cheerfully of full blown cherubs and cross-bones, wills and legacies; to purchase real estate in a cemetery or smoke hands with an undertaker. It was a good day for colds, coughs and consumptions; for a visit to a phrenologist, and the information that you can never be drowned for sundry hempen reasons. It was a good day to hear of disasters to the Burnside expedition; a good day for tax-gatherers, undertakers, creditors with little bills, and other such cheerful individuals.

As we write, darkness has shrouded the day in a gloom pierced here and there with little cyclets of sickly flame twinkling faintly through steaming glass. A solitary newsboy wanders through the fog and rain and darkness, crying his last paper in melancholy voice, and the Court House bell tolls the departing hours like a funeral knell, and the fog still rises and the rain still falls. We wonder if the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain would have preserved his equanimity in a January thaw in Chicago.

Alcohol Works Burned.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the alcohol works of D'War & Co., on Superior street, near the North Branch, were totally destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered on the river side of the building by some of the workmen who slept in the lower rooms, and so rapidly did the flames spread that they barely escaped with their lives. As there had been no fire in that portion of the building for several days, it is presumed that it was caused by an incendiary. The same building was fired on Saturday last, but the flames were discovered in time to extinguish them without material damage to the building.

The stock of alcohol in the building was fortunately very small. The entire loss upon building, stock and machinery is about $4,800, upon which there is an insurance of $2,500. The schooner Pioneer, owned by N. Thompson, was lying at the dock in front of the burning building and was badly damaged about the masts and rigging.

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.—Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial affections, should never fail to put one of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges in the mouth, before going into a cold or foggy atmosphere. They are a great protection to the throat.

The Hecker-Jager Regiment.

The Hecker-Jager regiment, which was recruited in this city and left here in June last, has lately been thoroughly re-organized, and is now in tip top condition. It numbers nine hundred men, excellently drilled and thoroughly provided with arms and equipments of every description, including Sibley tents. It is encamped at Bacon Creek, Ky. The new roster of the regiment is as follows:

Colonel—Gray Mihalotzy.
Lieut. Colonel—John Von Horn.
Major—Julius Standan.
Adjutant—Julius Pahn.

COMPANY A—Captain, George A. Gunther; First Lieutenant, K. F. C. Klokke; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Foulk.

COMPANY B—Captain, George Heinerichs; First Lieutenant, Julius Fritsch; Second Lieutenant, Otto W. Block.

COMPANY C—Captain, Anton Hen; First Lieutenant, Emil Frey; Second Lieutenant, Albert Mouns.

COMPANY D—Captain, Leopold Becker; First Lieutenant, Alcano Meyer; Second Lieutenant, Rupert Rust.

COMPANY E—Captain, August Mauff; First Lieutenant, George Guenther; Second Lieutenant, Emil Smith.

COMPANY F—Captain, August Kovats; First Lieutenant, Alex. Jekelfalusi; Second Lieutenant, Andrew Jacoby.

COMPANY G—Captain, August Gerlandy; First Lieutenant, Peter Hand; Second Lieutenant, Arthur Rose.

COMPANY H—Captain, Frederick Hartman; First Lieutenant, H. F. W. Rianke; Second Lieutenant, Edward Bornemann.

COMPANY I—Captain, George W. Fuchs; First Lieutenant, H. H. Binz; Second Lieutenant, Francis Langenfeldt.

COMPANY K—Captain, F. H. Rollehausen; First Lieutenant, August Steffen; Second Lieutenant, Frank Schweinfurth.

PROF. ANDERSON—CLAIRVOYANCE AND MAGIC.—This capital magician again drew a large audience last evening at Bryan Hall, in the face of the wretched weather. In our last issue we spoke of his feats of magic. The clairvoyant exhibitions of his talented daughter are no less wonderful. On Monday evening these closed the entertainment, and are worthy of especial notice.

As preliminary to the clairvoyant feats, a gentleman, picked from the audience at random—in this instance, Ald. Titteworth—took an envelope from the Professor and filled it with twenty-three articles of various descriptions, such as pins, rings, coins, etc. The envelope was sealed, and, together with a quantity of watches, was deposited in a small box by the Alderman. All this was done without the collusion of the Professor. The Alderman then took his seat upon a strongly corded box at the farther end of the wall, holding the smaller box in his hand.

Miss Anderson came forward and, after being enveloped in a shawl, accurately described everything in the envelope, which was still in the possession of Alderman Titteworth. In addition to this, the Professor gathered several articles in the gallery, which were minutely described without his asking a question. To crown all, the contents of a physician's pocket in the audience were faithfully described. The Professor handsomely closed the exhibition by taking the envelope and watches, which Ald. T. supposed he was holding, from the box upon which he was sitting.

The whole feat was one of the most beautiful instances of clairvoyance and magic combined we have ever witnessed, and of itself will amply repay a visit.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—Ogden et al. vs. Farmers' Bank vs. Marine Bank of Chicago; verdict for plaintiff for $1,329.40. No. 403—Chancery—Frank Coolidge vs. Henry T. Rice; default against L. S. Church, A. W. Fuller, B. T. Rice, Julia W. Rice; reference to master to report amount due on mortgage. No. 396—I. T. Stevens vs. Elisha John; under stipulations, verdict rendered, one undivided twenty-fourth for plaintiff; not guilty as to the remainder; plaintiff moved for a new trial. No. 88—Goodwin et al. vs. Alex. Brebner et al; on trial. No. 370—E. J. Whiting et al. vs. John B. Mills et al.; on trial before a jury.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 403. Chancery. Bradley et al. vs. Bradley, administratrix. Report filed and confirmed and an order of sale of the premises made. No. 998. Bellee and H. Smith vs. Bogue et al. Motion. Jury again called and trial resumed. No. 322. City of Chicago vs. Utley. Suits dismissed by agreement at defendant's costs. No. 325. Same vs. Walters. Same order. No. 448. City and County vs. J. S. Sherman. Same order as above. No. 1097. G. Cranch vs. E. F. Runyan, garnishee of Linten & Haines. Judgment against garnishee for $156. No. 847. J. A. Hibbard et al. vs. James McKindley et al. Motion to set aside order and vacate overruled. Exceptions of plaintiffs filed. No. 1076—W. A. Tinsley vs. Hennings and Nelson. Ordered that further proceedings under execution be stayed until further order of Court. No. —. People vs. Thomas Hogan. Recognizance in $100 taken for defendant to keep the peace toward Ann Hogan, his wife.

The call of the trial docket in this Court did not extend beyond No. 370.

The term closes on Saturday of the present week. The jury will be discharged on Thursday.

☞ A WORD TO THE WISE.—D. B. De Land & Co., of Fairport, New York, N. Y., are manufacturing a Saleratus known as Chemical Saleratus, by a process not used by any other manufacturers in this country. The process is a secret, discovered by one of the proprietors, while traveling in Europe. This process removes every impurity from the article, and makes it as white as the driven snow. It is put up in bright, red papers, very tastefully. Get a paper and try it.

☞ The Indiana street M. E. Church Sabbath School will give an Exhibition at the Indiana street M. E. Church, this evening. The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance twenty-five cents for adults, and ten cents for children not members of the school.

THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE.—Meals are served up at all hours at the shortest notice, and with neatness and care, at the eating house of S. H. Thomson, No. 83 Dearborn street. Oysters in every desirable style. Game in season. jan27-2t

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 15 Custom House Place. jan27-1m

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 88 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Flair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of thebuilding.

jn7-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

☞ Cook & McLean, 95 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26-1y

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th, EARL CHARNING HOAGLAND, only child of Andrew J. and Marion Hoagland, aged one year three months and twenty days.

Funeral at the house No. 110 south Sangamon street. Friends of the family are invited to attend at 3 o'clock. In this city, on the 28th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. F. Green, 142 West Washington St., ESTHER ROBINSON, wife of Samuel C. Robinson, deceased, aged 45 years. Her remains are to be taken to Detroit.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

At Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE F. MOWRY (of the late firm of Higgins, Mowry & Co.) of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, of congestion of the lungs, Miss ELIZABETH WOOLNEK, aged 24 years.

The funeral will be solemnized in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of Mr. George and Chester Woolner are invited to attend.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball, Iron Dusters, Picks, Feed Shafts, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for easily.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, EAGLE & NEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Bars and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$ 300	20 horse power		$1,200
10 " "	450	25 " "		1,425
15 " "	725	30 " "		1,725
18 " "	1,000	40 " "		2,000

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with a

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other Engine in use. Address or call

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of Engines at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Illustrated circulars will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, GOVERNORS, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

ja29 Office address Box 774. oct30-1y

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—At

MACWILLIA, 199 South Clark street, above Monroe street, Splendid bonnets, 25 cents; Children's and Misses' Hats, 25 cents; Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats, $1.25; Children's Fancy Lined Hats, 15 cents; Matteson's Collars, 38 cts; Ladies' Short Fronts, 25 cts; Hat vitality Extract, for sale at 50 cts per bottle. Total Total Soap, 10 cts; Pins and Needles, 4 cents per paper. ja28-2t&6t1w

TO JEWELERS, SILVER-

SMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Parkings, etc., to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS LEHNERT, 98 and 94 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J., Returns guaranteed correctly made. Best Hard Yorck, Pencils for Boston references given. jan6-1m1w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1862.

The snow storm of yesterday was succeeded today by a warm rain, rendering the streets horrible, and paralyzing business generally. The Pork trade, however, goes on by the force of habit at this season, and some paper was done for those engaged in that, but generally business at the banks has been excessively dull. With the low rates of New York exchange that have ruled for months past, the banks have not had such profits to rejoice over as were realized a few months or years since; but business is really better for them, for it is now done on a safe basis. Enormous sums were supposed to be realized, it is true, but in the death of "stamp tail" they vanished into the air, and many of those who thought they had made the most found themselves the poorest.

Most of the banks report ample means for more extended accommodations than they find the opportunities to give. All real business paper is readily taken at legal rates, while as is always the case, speculators find ways to pay peculative prices. The banks, however, are abundantly able to accommodate the real trade of the city, and nearly all of them are well satisfied with 10 per cent interest, and a low rate of exchange, so long as the real base of transactions remains good.

New York exchange is reported a shade more active by some of the banks, but the market is fully supplied at former figures, viz: par buying, and ¼ of 1 per cent, as the selling rate.

Currency was rather close yesterday, but it is more plenty to-day, a fact that is due perhaps as much to the dullness in business circles as to anything else.

Gold is nominal and very little changes hands at quotations viz: buying 20¾% selling 21¼@3 per cent., the latter for retail lots.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL—Our readers need not be told that we have from the first advocated the issue of Treasury Notes to meet the pressing necessities of the Government, but we have steadily urged that bank bills should be taxed in a steadily increasing ratio to force them to disappear and make room for the issues of the Government. This policy is essential in order to save the country from an over issue of "promises to pay." The *National Intelligencer* makes another point of great importance. The bad or value against an over issue is, to be in the view of the case, the ability of holders to convert them into twenty year Government bonds, and adds the *Intelligencer:*

The bill, however, is silent upon one very important point, at least a point of whose importance we are strongly persuaded, and which has been enforced by us in former references to this subject. For it still remains to ask, "In what is the interest on the bonds issued under the provisions of this act to be payable?" In gold and silver or in Treasury Notes? Is the interest really the latter may be declared by law a "legal tender" equally with the former, it demands no great financial sagacity to predict that, both at home and abroad, the credit of the bonds will be largely dependent on the solution of this question. Make the interest of these bonds payable in gold, and they will have a real and permanent basis in public confidence. In the absence of such basis, the whole scheme will be exposed to dangerous fluctuations, that must greatly affect the credit of the Government and enhance the expenses of war.

It is to be hoped the *Committee* having the bill in charge will correct so radical and dangerous a defect by well guarded provisions.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Monetary affairs remain quiet and without any noticeable change. Money continues close, and the demand confined to that accident. Exchange is plenty, and current rates hardly sustained. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	¼@¾ prem.	¾ prem.
Gold	2 @2¼ prem.	2¼@2½ prem.
Treasury Notes	¾ prem.	1 prem.

There is nothing doing in gold. We raise our quotations because rates have advanced at New York.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1862.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the past week, and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1862.

	Week end'g Jan. 28.	Since Jan. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	12,223	45,776	84,291
Wheat, bu	114,661	538,444	555,091
Corn, bu	143,324	451,052	614,822
Oats, bu	51,565	154,571	92,541
Rye, bu	19,174	50,326	37,312
Barley, bu	41,794	48,984	37,196
Total grain, bu	368,522	992,852	1,324,922
Potatoes, bu	2,955	2,955	610
Beef, brls	17	17	3,794
Pork, brls	1,795	18,321	8,791
Cut Meats, lbs	539,317	459,550	1,294,546
Lard, lbs	1,088,300	3,426,933	1,584,498
Tallow, lbs	27,266	27,970	40,418
Live Hogs, no	32,276	128,599	50,057
Dressed Hogs, lbs	21,745	79,171	75,946
Cattle, no	1,043	10,691	1,054
Hides, lbs	203,166	1,195,615	944,945
Hair, lbs	2,520	11,607	
Lumber, ft	166,250	594,338	947,116
Shingles, no			
Salt, brls		20,000	
Timber, ft	35,000	105,000	
Posts, no			
Staves, no		1,000	
Wool, bls	301	940	1,976
Stave bolts			
Salt, brls			6,430
Highwines, brls	1,572	6,862	
Butter, lbs	55,705	260,541	148,466
Dried Fruits, lbs	13,889	110,591	904,347
Apples, brls		128	218
Broom Corn, lbs		21,120	61,884
Millstuffs, lbs	264,720	860,335	806,995
Lead, lbs	77,000	240,500	1,196,400
Coal, tons	350	1,240	569

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1862.

	Week end'g Jan. 28.	Since Jan. 1. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	10,500	36,909	94,096
Wheat, bu	6,472	18,726	99,234
Corn, bu	4,559	8,948	28,196
Oats, bu	5,000	9,228	7,556
Rye, bu	210	610	505
Barley, bu	300	4,750	20,012
Total grain, bu	126,541	348,078	276,717
Potatoes, bu			5,046
Beef, bbls	5,854	13,171	664
Pork, brls	24,414	61,367	26,403
Cut Meats, lbs	909,930	7,191,714	6,040,453
Lard, lbs	841,727	4,264,660	3,738,304
Tallow, lbs	66,786	470,683	120,068
Live Hogs, no	7,448	39,413	9,586
Dressed Hogs, lbs	21,745	79,171	26,976
Beef Cattle, no	1,004	2,548	6,497
Hides, lbs	75,186	347,064	554,050
Wool, lbs	13,644	34,171	7,960
Lumber, ft	900,350	3,507,000	4,900,856
Shingles, no	349,250	436,250	1,144,750
Salt, bbls	14,000	51,000	1,194,000
Timber, ft			
Posts, no	600	7,600	2,250
Pickets, no			
Wood, cds			
Staves, no	85,000	490,000	94,000
Salt, brls	2,256	12,196	6,435
Highwines, brls	2,464	2,883	4,394
Tob. pkgs		21	31
Butter, lbs	72,750	266,186	95,944
Dried Fruit, lbs	7,921	64,582	165,996
Apples, brls	60	373	651
Broom Corn, lbs	63,343	127,899	212,617
Mill Stuffs, lbs			
Lead, lbs	40,775	257,075	74,666
Coal, tons	178	389	673

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye bu.
G&CURR	1178	10788				
R I & R	600	1400	1600			
ILCH R	852	9000	7000	350	1750	400
C&AQRR	109	3150	2200		525	180
C W & D	267		4150		1425	250
A & S L R R			4150			
Total	2944	24338	19421	350	3710	976

	Lbs Dr'd Hogs	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	Lea'r lbs.	S. lbs.
G&CURR	190	1046	14	15090	
R I & R		1000			
ILCH R	235	2696	385	29180	150055
C&AQRR	2667	694	99	9143	15470
C W & D				6064	19840
A & S L R R	175	42	8	700	
Total	4677	4982	506	40108	20456

The receipts of Hogs, Rye and dressed, to-day were 8,919. The market for Live Hogs, under a good demand by city packers, as well as by Toledo and Cleveland buyers, was brisk, and prices ruled higher—with sales of about 6,000 head at $2.25@2.45 gross—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.30—heavy Mess Pork hogs selling at $2.35@2.45. At these figures the yards were nearly emptied before sunset.

The market for Dressed Hogs was less buoyant than yesterday—the weather being very unfavorable for shippers—but no material decline was experienced, the transactions being moderate at $2.50@2 65—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.50 and $2 60—dividing on 200 lbs.

Altogether, the Hog market—especially for Live—was remarkably brisk, taking into account the rain, sleet and mud which prevailed—a state of affairs about all this there seemed to be an urgent demand by packers, such as has been seldom seen this season. Hence the advance in Live Hogs and the firmness in Dressed.

The Provision market was less active to-day. There is still a good inquiry for Mess Pork at $9.35@9.40, but no sales of 1,000 brls—one of which was Peoria packed, and two or three small lots of country-packed at $9.00@9.12½. A lot of 40,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders were sold at 2¾@3¼ packed. There was a fair demand for kettle-rendered leaf Lard, and the market was steady, with sales of city-rendered at 6½c (and country at 6½c—a lot of two thirds tierces was also sold to be delivered on the opening of navigation, at 6¼c. Steam-rendered Lard is dull—the demand being chiefly for kettle. A lot of 400 kegs steam-rendered was sold at 7c.

The Flour market was dull and the tendency was downwards, with light sales of spring extras at $3.85@3.95 for good to choice. Wheat was in good speculative demand, and the market advanced ¼@1c, but closed quiet, with sales of No. 2 Red Winter at 79c; No. 1 Spring at 73@73½c, and No. 2 Spring at 67¾@68¾c. Corn was dull, with sales of Mixed in store at 22½c. Oats quiet. Rye, Sic. Barley unchanged. Seeds quiet and steady.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Jan. 25.

The flour market has been devoid of spirit during the past week, and for the low grades of extra and superfine, which have been in fair request, prices have favored buyers. The sales comprise 10,000 brls, including superfine at $5.35@5.50; extras at $5.50@5.62½—the latter for choice Lancaster county; and extra family at $5.75@6.00—mostly of the latter description, including 1,000 brls Northwestern extra; 1000 brls extra family at a price not made public, and 500 brls scraped at $6. The sales to the retailers and bakers have been limited and prices take a wide range—say from our lowest quotations up to $6.75 for common superfine and fancy. Rye flour is dull, and selling in a small way at $3.75 ₱ brl. Corn Meal is very quiet. 300 brls Pennsylvania sold at $3 and 3 87½ brls Brandywine at $3.12½ ₱ brl.

The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia during the week ending Jan. 25, 1862, were as follows:

Superfine, brls	12,810
Extras, "	1,500
Middlings, "	16
Rye, brls	30